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a three monner and communications must be post of the rule is imperative, in order to shield us and the frequent impositions of our enemies. Those, while frequent impositions of our enemies. Those, while reisk their letters to be taken from the confort, who will be careful to pay their postage. If he a territes neat making one square, or a rect of equal length and breadth, will be inserted rectimes for one dollar.

RETUGE OF OPPRESSION.

THE ASOLITIONISTS.

THE ABOLITIONISTS.

The is traible in the camp of the Abolitional we have no sympathy to weep for it, or at. We judge of the true by its froits, and area it may be addressed, that from the time it sold root in our land till now, it has yielded no froit, but each that has been evil. Whether as a political faction, or preaching and cantage of the property of personal ambition played. a political responsion ambition played a gull ble and functio, or strutting in a valu-glorious assumption of the name of d vine forms a samption of the ham of my for the purpose of undermining its an-all substituting philosophy for the word of as been a ways and only evil. A thing of is and wrath, breeding strife, and dissemi-wil, malice, and revenge, under cover of

Mr. Garrison, (in whose personal appears that Mr. Cerrison, in whose personal tion and shrewd discernment of the signs of more, this heresy against civil and religious or all is rise, and the secondary divinities about have demanded that the whole fraternity of measts do keep themselves from the pollution islandanties:—such as Bible Societies, Taet Societies, Sunday Schools, Tem-Societies, Scamen's Friend Societies, &c. permee Secreties, Scanners at riving Societies, &c.

-The cause of abolition being too good to allow of
any of its disciples touching, or tasting, or handling,
any other good thing. This was more than the
reprical abolitionists' could consent to, and conseequally Garrison anathematises them; and they gently Carrison anathematises them; and they eith most affecting humility protest against his neasures. A sentence or two from either side, any show the state of the controversy. In an article before us, entitled 'A protest of

ical Abolitionists on anti-slavery measures, entlemen say of Garrison's abolition, just what we all believe of the whole concern, in the fol-

the seizes upon some distant object of '(pretended?) hencyclence, and carries out its good will towards that object by driving the ploughshare unough and through society, leaving on either side of the furrow the mangled and bleeding rights of a thousand sacred and important relations.

And Mr. Garrison holds the following language

towards them.

'Christianity indignantly rejects the sanctimonious pretensions of the carear stass of the clergy in our land. It is becoming more and more apparent, that they (that is, the great mass) are nothing better than hirclings in the had sense of that term; that they are himd leaders of the blind, dumb dogs that cannot bark, spiritual popes; that they love the fleece better than the flock; that they are mighty hundrances to the march of human freedom, and to the enfranchisement of the souls of men. There are many splendid exceptions to this general rule, which do hone to the cause of God, and are worwhich do honor to the cause of God, and are wor-thy of all praise. But wo to the spiritual popes, the wolves in sheep's clothing. Their overthrow is reg-istered upon the scroll of destiny?

Which is the greater wonder, that a man of such a spirit as this, should muster in his ranks thousands christians, and hundreds of christian ministers, who have been ready to abandon St. Paul for him as a teacher of benevolence; or that this man should have attained to such a pitch of impudence as to hold such language as the above in the ear of the world, whilst he still pretends to his cloak of Christianity?—Southern Christian Advocate.

THE NEW ANTI-SLAVERY ORGANIZATION.

The reason assigned for a new organization is, that the old society is so opposed to orthodoxy, and has exerted so much influence against the ministry and the ordinances of religion, that the evangelical part of community could not continue in the connexion. The fact is, they now are compelled to acknowledge that the views which we have had, and decharge that the views which, we have had, and the objections which we have raised, were well grounded; and they now propose to modify their proceedings so as to harmonize with sentiments advanced by us. We have soon denominated proslavery, though we have constantly repelled the charge, and alleged that we objected chiefly to measures rather than to principle.

measures rather than to principles.

The new society abandons no principle; but corrects its practice. It intends to bring into exercise the spirit of the gospel: whenever we have said, that they lacked this, it was replied, pioneers 'who fell the trees and cut out the road must be allowed to conduct thus'—just as if a right spirit was needless or might be laid aside in nursuit of were needless, or might be laid aside in pursuit of great object. 'The end sanctifies the means,'
We have no doubt, if the new society abides by its principles, that it will embody eventually a large ortion of the stable sons of the North. We all, or nearly all, enposed to slavery. Every

thing about us proves this. We differ from many as to the effect of Garrison's labors in favor of emancipation. We may be mistaken; but it does seam to us, that the violent course which he has taken has done much injury to the cause, and actually impeded the elevation and liberation of the colored people; and were a society now first formed on proper principles, it appears to us that the prospect would be fairer for producing the right effect on the South, than if there had been none before. The only way to reach them is by moral means; by christian motives; whatever is adverse to the spirit of the gospel impedes rather than promotes the work. The South limit he care than promotes the work. must be reached through the church, or not at all: the first effect is to be there. But the violence in epithets and action at the North, has closed up even ese avenues. Therefore it is, that we have sup posed the work was impeded rather than promoted. And although we now begin aright, we shall have to speak to closed ears and to prejudiced hearts: consequently it will be long before the conscience of the church at the South can be touched. Such are our impressions: whether we are right, time will determine. - New-Hampshire Observer.

The infatuated editor of the Alton Observer has at length fallen a victim to his obstinacy in the cause of the abolitionists. Disregarding the known and expressed sentiments of a large portion of the citizens of Alton, in relation to his incen-diary publications, and as it would seem, bent upon his own destruction, he formed the determination to establish another press for the propagation of the odious and disorganizing principles of Tappan and his eastern confederatos. But his temerity has received an awful retribution from the hands of an infunated and lawless mob .- Missouri Argus.

RUFFIANISM OF THE PRESS.

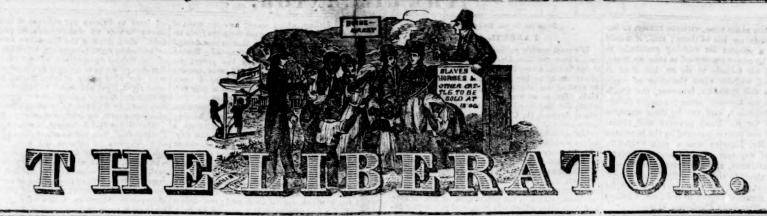
The narrow escape of the lamented Lavejoy from the can's of a blond-thirsty mob at St. Charles was thus noticed in the line. by the Illinois Democrate

The wicked flee, Spc. Whilst on a late visit to St. Carries, Missouri, it is said that Lovejoy having heard a rap on his door, late, one evening, fleed out of the window without his hat, and continued to transfer the strength with the strength of the window without his hat, and continued to transfer the strength with avel until morning. It afterwards appeared that shories after he reached a brother abelitionist puttil stories after he reached a brother dominated in Alton, was nothing bill a negro wench, come to lalk wid bruther Lubjoy bout, de color propte be de best kind ob fotks, "Chicago (Minois) Democrat.

The same murderous print had the following paragraph : The Madman. - The New York Commercial Adser sp aks of his appeal and the appellant himself in terms of deserved severity. It says:

Benevolent men should think twice before they estaw their money upon Mr. Lovejoy. We have according to interpose in behalf of the rioters who have destroyed his property. On the contrary, her should be punished in the full measure of the posted law. But Mr. Lovejoy. violated law. But Mr. Lovejoy is not entitled to any extraordinary sympathy. Ho is one of your reckless, indiscreet visionaries, always in hot wa-ler, always in difficulty. He is probably a good an man, but has a most unfortunate way of at a and paper and types should be kept ins control, precisely for the same reason that children.

77



OUR COUNTRY IS THE WORLD-OUR COUNTRYMEN ARE ALL M INKIND.

BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.]

COMMUNICATIONS.

CONTENTMENT OF SLAVES.

Nothing more clearly exhibits the strongth of the propensity in man to throw off unjust restraint, than the thrill of interest that is kindled in every breast, at the bare recital of a long and doubtful struggle for freedom from wrong and oppression. In instening to accounts of such contests, our hearts experience of such contests, our hearts with regret and oppression of the Abolitionists of Alton had a right to butcher the mobile defence of property. gle for freedom from wrong and oppression. In istening to accounts of such contests, our hearts exult withjoy and hope, or sink with regret and despair, according as the efforts of the oppressed are attended with success or disaster. But how different would be our feelings toward a community or nation, (could such an one be found,) who stately submit to the yoke of tyranny, without one effort to maintain their independance, or even a wish to exercise their volition unfettered by an unjust and arbitrary power! Such a prostration of intellect, such a sacrifice of principles, and such a prodigality of heaven-bestowed rights and privileges, would fill us with disgust and contempt instead of regret and commiseration. Such conduct detracts from the dignity of our nature, and can only result from long and continued devotion to the interests, feelings and wishes of others. And the instruments of this deterioration of character will feel the displensure and indignity of every honest mind. But if under a system of servitude, the intellectual and moral powers of a people are neglected, and their views of their own rights are distorted by habitual prostitution, till they consider themselves as mere tools to accomplish the purposes of another—as necessary concomitants to fawn upon that creature on whose ears, the term 'mas-

ed intellect; he chies none—not even in wearby, except as they have the means to increase his degradation. The debauchee too—a slave to passion—deprived of all the pleasures of a virtuous sensibility, for the sake of gratifying the baser propensities of his nature, is satisfied with his course of life. ties of his nature, is satisfied with his course of file. And why? Because those feelings of shame and remorse for vicious conduct, which nature has implanted within us, have been blunted and effaced by a process, which, like the wasting away of the rocks by the ever dashing ocean, though slow perhaps, is sure to accomplish its natural tendency. And is their contentment any palliation or apology for the guilt of pursuing a course that produces such effects? And can slavery, which despoils its victims of their richest ornaments—degrades men man dence with the first particle of the property because that when it has accomplished this work of moral and intellectual desolation, the slave is incapable of knowing or feeling his true relations to his food? To me, it appears, that if there is one feature of slavery more dark or and try it is its tendency to important the soul, and strip it of all that is lovely and admitted when exhibited in the highest state of its cultivation. It is not servitude that constitutes but it is its tendency to extinguish desire after a but it is its tendency to extinguish desire after a but it is its tendency to extinguish desire after a but it is its tendency to extinguish desire after a but it is its tendency to extinguish desire after a but it is its tendency to expression as a desirable condition, and as a reason why the voice of inquiry should be bushed, and the sentence of condemnation which the public is promounting against slavery, should be repealed.

Who would desire such a contentment as this?

Can any one, who has not been trained in the school of servitude and obsequence as the a contentment as this?

Can any one, who has not been trained in the school of servitude and obsequence and a contentment as the contentment as the contentment as a first and the contentment as the contentment a

CASE OF BRO. LOVEJOY. NEWBURYPORT, Nov. 25, 1837.

DEAR BROTHER :

The line I wrote you on the 23d inst. I wrote with an aching heart. I had received an account of brother Lovejoy's death, (the one in the Cincinnati Journal,) and it seemed to me that both those men were murdered, and the death of the mobocrat affected me even more than the death of the other.' Since then, I have seen an expression of opinion from some twenty papers-many of them staunch opposers of Abolition, and apologists for slavery-affecting to be horror-struck for fear we are exciting the slaves to rebellion, to assert their rights by an appeal to arms; but they are loud in condemnation of the murderers that were accessary to Mr. Lovejoy's death, and applaud the stand he and his friends took in defending their property. For the sake of the slave, and of liberty and religion, I thank you for speaking out as you have done, and the Managers of the State Society for speaking as they have done in their 5th and 6th resolutions. I wish the Committee of the A. A. S. Society had spoken in a similar manner, and that the Emancipator had spoken as the Liberator has done. The Constitution and laws of this country, forsooth! As though these were any excuse for brother Lovejoy and his friends! Abolitionists, above all things, justifying the murder of Lyman Bishop on this ground! The Constitution of this country and laws authorize the horrid slavetrade-piracy-the buying and selling God's image-rending asunder husbands and wives, arents and children—holding man as a chattel! Do Abolitionists allow this as an excuse to slaveholders? They authorize the plunder and nurder of the Indians-the rum-trade. All our Constitutions and laws say it is right to butcher men in self-defence. Does bro. Leavitt, do the N. Y. Committee, does this nation, adopt the Constitution and laws as the rule of right? Dear brother, you are dearer than ever to my heart, that you have dared to speak out in condemnation of the murderous course of brother against you. I only wish the Boston Commit- to protect it against its own citizens tee had based their sentence of condemnation on principle, not on expediency. I believe the course of the N. Y. Committee and the Emancipator will do great injury to the principles on which our cause has been conducted. We have done nothing but fight against the Constitution and laws in our struggle for the slave; and when Otis, Sprague, Fletcher, Everett, Sullivan—the whole North and South headed by Jackson—tried to shelter slavery, robbery, adultery and murder, we only told them we had a higher and holier standard of action—even the Will of God. We put God's government against human government—God's Will against the Will of the People. Now are our dear brethren at N. Y. going to abandon this ground! Give up this, and once admit that we are to go by the Constitution and Will of the People, rither than God's Will and Constitution, and farewell to all hope of regenerating this world. God is developing the hypocrisy and murder-time of the state of the state of the state of the state, or made in the State, or made in the State, or made in the State of the State, or made in the State if the term of service exceeds one year, be of the least validity, except in cases of apprentices with ordinary business; nor should those and when Otis, Sprague, Fletcher, Everett,

right to butcher the mob in defence of property, surely the slave has a right to butcher his massive rights of enjoying and defending life and liberty, and of acquiring possessing, and protecting property and reputation.

That all free governments are instituted for the safety and happiness of the people—that no human authority can, in any case whatever, control or interfere with the rights of conscience.—That the people shall be secure in their persons, houses, papers and possessions. That no freeman shall be deprived of his life, liberty, property or privileges, but by the law of the land.

The printing press shall be free to every person who undertakes to examine the proceedings of the Gorl. Assembly or of any branch of the Government, and no law shall ever be made to restrain the beasts—regarded as chattels, mere brutes by this nation—bought and sold at auction under the eves of our national capitol—all domestic ties sundered—scarred with the scourge and chain—yoked to labor, and driven about like beasts—hearts broken, crushed. Who feels?

beasts—hearts broken, crushed. Who feels?
The nation and church looking on with calm indifference. The nation shaken by the death strongly disclaimed, and the freedom of the press so themselves as mere tools to accomp ish the purposes of another—as necessary concomitants to fawn upon that creature on whose ears, the term 'master' falls like sweetest music,—can there be any doubt where this indignity and displeasure should fall? Must it not rest upon him who upholds and sustains such a system of iniquity? Their contentment would form no apology for a system that robs human beings of their choicest, most inestimable gift—the consciousness of their rights.

But it is reiterated, the slave is contented; and therefore his condition cannot be bettered. So is the miserable droukard, as he wallows in the filth of the streets, contented with a life of pollution and vice; his soul aspires to no higher enjoyment than the gratification of appetite; his wishes are circumscribed by the walls of the dram-shop; he sees no loveliness in virtue—no beauty in cultivated intellect; he envises none—not even the wealthy, except as they have the means to increase his degrated. altar on which Lovejoy was offered, and sacri- neir retreat. rificed. Who feels for the slave? The poor Indian—who feels for him? Three hundred sunk in the deep waters of the Mississippi; a whole nation almost exterminated, butchered, MURDERED by the American church and republic. Who feels? The murder of one clothes

of thousands, ay, millions, fills it with shouts of joy and triumph. Two men are butchered,

THE ALTON MURDER.

We admire the spirit of the Lynn press, and the Lynn people, on the subject of the murder of the liberty of the press at Aiton. We quote from the Lynn Record, some emphatic resolutions passed by a meeting in that place. Should not an expression on this subject be made all over the Union, in every village, town and city?—Faneuil Hall has been descrated to the passing of resolutions that sowed the seeds of these riots and murders. Now is the time for a redeeming voice to go forth from the same place, in defence of freedom of thought and the right to defend and protect property. To-day it is a mob to destroy an obnoxious printing press, Let it go unnoticed, or silently approved, because it has merely struck at an unpopular subject, and to-morrow the mob may knock at the doors of your banks. Will the men of property be silent because lawless violence has only struck down the weak and the obnoxious? How long may they be sec-cure? Is public odium to outlaw a man from the protection society has promised to give him? Should an All Wise power sink that wretched Alton by a convalsion of nature, the stain of blood that is on it could not be washed out. . The freedom of the press and the rights of property should be protected there, or every man who loves law and egards virtue, should abandon it as an Alsatia 5 only for the residence of outlaws and villains. All civilized communities should refuse to hold inter-

ourse with it, until its authorities and people have redeemed themselves from the infamy that new rests upon them. This can only be done by restoring the property, hunting the marderers to the ends of the Union, for punishment, and protecting any man who may take the place of the martyred Lovejoy, in the full exercise of all the rights secured to joy, in the unit exercise of all the rights secured to him by the Constitution and laws. We learn that several persons have already offered, to take the place of the murdered Lovejoy, and, if need be, lose their lives in defence of the liberty of the press. This is a spirit worthy our ancestors. No matter how mistaken the opinions of men may be; this is longer a question of abolition, which has nothing do with its merits, but a question of the right of the citizen to acquire, possess and defend property, and be placed under the protection of society in his lawful vocations. If this is gone, all is gone. Let demnation of the murderous course of brother tions is not in the conflicts of political parties; but in the progress of lawless violence. A free goute sympathics and opinions of all would be ernment can never be sustained by physical force There must be a wholesome moral energy circulating through the whole system, or its dissolution is inevitable.

ILLINOIS AND HER CONSTITUTION.

Boston Daily Advocate.

God is developing the hypocrisy and murder- ticeship.

See! How men justify brother Lovejoy and his friends in killing a man in defence of property, and deny to the slave the right to kill their op-

The Bill of Rights of Illinois guards the liberties

of the citizen and the press in the strongest possible terms. It declares, That all men are born equally free and independent, and have the inalienable and indefeasable rights of enjoying and defending life and liberty, right to butcher the mob in defence of property,

anguish of millions. O what must the dear oppressed people of this church and republic think of our inconsistency! May the whole nation feel deeply this tragedy; but millions of our citizens re daily being offered on the same our citizens re daily being offered on the same (wners of the property, brutally fired on them in

Now, what are Constitutions worth, if Illinois

From the New Yorker. We dare not trust ourself to speak of this shockjoy and triumph. Two men are butchered, and the nation is disgraced forever—a whole would dictate. It forms one of the foulest blots on people is butchered, and the nation is covered the page of American history and will be trumpeted with glory! Brother, the Lord has a controver-sy with this republic; and before he pours on us the full vials of his wrath, he is bringing to light our character as a church and people, showing us just what we are, and thus preparing the minds of men and angels to see the justice of our doom, that when we fall as a nation, as FALL WE MUST, all heaven and earth may be prepared to shout. Great and marvellous are

der mercies of a mob shall vouchsafe them Mr. 1.'s views were erroneous, let them be refuted : f his motives were corrupt, (but this is not pretended,) let them be exposed and contemmed; if his actions were unlawful, let them be lawfully punished. But, right or wrong, none of these were better or worse for the fact that they were unacceptable to a majordy. He had as perfect and absolute a right to proclaim and defend his sentiments in Illinois, where nine-tenths may be opposed to them, as hough all were enthusiastic in their favor; and he who would deny or in the least degree abridg ight, is an enemy to freedom, and a hypocrite, if

dare pretend to republicanism. We wish to be understood as ardently maintainng this principle in its widest latitude. If ress had been purchased for the printing of an orbisistic, monarchical, or even wantonly immoral publication, who would dare assert that a mob should allowed to determine the fact, to affix the pen alty, and to execute the sentence in a breath?
Who can maintain that property might thus be destroyed because a mob suspected that an improper palatable use would otherwise be made of it? Let the thought be and the tiger! Of all tyranny that man ever invented or endured, the most execrable is that of ruffian numbers—of brute force.

Mr. Lovejoy's errors, or those of Abolitionists generally, have nothing to do in any shape with the turpitude of this outrage. But for the act of inflexibly maintaining the common rights of every citizen, in defiance of the audacious tyrauny of the multitude, he may well be deemed a martyr to publish the desired as a superscript of the substitute of th ie liberty. To talk of resisting what is termed pub-ic opinion as a crime, is to make Socrates an anar-chist, and Jesus Christ a felon.

Is there never to be an end to the infernal domi nation of Lynch law and mobocracy in this country?
If not, the lover of peace and security from wrong ay almost sigh for the soldiers of Louis Philippe or the sterner despotism of Russia.

From the Boston Courier.

THE MURDER AT ALTON will be a topic of ewspaper discussion for months to con eproach to the people who live in the land of lib-rty and law, for all succeeding ages to the end of time. The time was, but it seems to have gone the people see to it now before the evil gets too strong for resistance. The danger to our instituto him by laws which were amply sufficient that purpose. Laws now are of no avail, if they happen to conflict with the passions of certain men. Time was, when a man might select his place of residence, and exercise there a profession, express-ly guarded against violence, by the constitution of the United States, and of all the individual States in the Union. Now, he runs the hazard of being murdered, if he should dare to exercise a privilege, Let this moral and healthful circulation he diffused the by expressions of popular sentiment, that cannot be mistaken, in support of the supremacy of the laws. thus explicitly guaranteed by the highest civil au-thority, if he should advance a sentiment, or advo-cate a doctrine, that should not suit every ruffian or blackguard, who can throw a brickbat or

connected with ordinary business; nor should those

who are able to enlighten the public mind improve its morals, and refine its taste, permit the question to be disposed of by squibs and lampoons, and caricatures, in newspaper paragraphs, or abolition almanacks. The theme is too serious, and involves consequences too wast to be treated otherwise than seriously, and by the present and reconstructions. seriously, and by the purest and most patriotic minds that can be enlisted in the discussion.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1837.

The crimson hue of shame gathers upon our check—and the loathings of disgust and fear swell the heart to suffication. Gladly would we abstain from the subject before us, and bury in the dark waters of oblivion the disgraceful transactions that duty and justice bid us to record. We mourn for our country, and our countrymen; a people who boast of being the freest, and happiest, and boldest people in the world—a people who hold at bay the Russian Bear, and laugh at the rearings of the British Lion—who have conquered savage nations, Russian Bear, and laugh at the roarings of the British Lion—who have conquered savage nations, and that in their own territory, and planted another in their stead—and sing of the dauntless courage of their fathers,—in this late day of their effeminacy, have not manly fortitude sufficient to withstand a free press, and the exercise of speech and opinion.

The melancholy tidings of the Alton tragedy has traveled upon the wings of the wind, and our readers, ere this, are acquainted with the damning tale of the immolation of a worthy and ineffensive citi-

of the immolation of a worthy and inoffensive citi-zen upon the altar of mobocracy. The first martyr in the cause of freedom to the slave has fallen before the relentless mob. Lovejoy—the indefatiga-ble champion of the anti-slavery cause in the west, has sealed his mission with his generous heart's

What an awful admonition this tragedy affords May we not seriously ask, who will be the next? May we not seriously ask, who will be the next; who next shall pay the forfeiture? Or can we reasonably suppose that this last act will close the scene? Undoubtedly it will be the last in Alton, but not in the United States. Vicksburg yields the palm to Alton, and Boston quails with alarm.—

Boston Reformer.

LIBERTY OF THE PRESS.—Our country is obtaining a most unenviable notoriety in deeds of violence and blood. The late attack upon the freedom of the press at Alton, Illinois, which has at length been consummated in blood and murder, should arouse every press and every voice in the country. If such deeds of blood can be perpetrated and passed over, as common occurrences, the liberty of speech and of the press is but an empty name, calculated to entrap and deceive people to their calculated to entrap and deceive people to their ruin. If there is a press, an orator, or legislator in the country, who will attempt to palliate this outrage, as the mere natural consequences of the folly and obstinacy of the sufferers, they are deeply imbued with the very quintessence of despotism. If our liberty of speech, and of the press, is confined to only such subjects as a lawless mob in the exercise of their omnipotent rascality, may see fit to license, we had better hurn, we are constitution by cense, we had better burn up our constitution, burn down our capitol, cease to pay taxes, and every one fight on his own hook. If the constituted authorities of Illinois do not punish this outrage with exemplary retribution, the constitution and laws are not worth the parehment on which they are written. We hope for the sake of the cause of liberty, and for the area of our numerous emigrants to the for the sake of our numerous emigrants to that state, that she will clear her skirts from this shameful stain.—Haverhill Gaz.

The death of the Rev. Elijah P. Lovejoy, in the defence of the Press, is well calculated to cast a deep gloom over the community. He has fallen a victim to the wicked spirit of slavery—a martyr to the cause of human rights, of freedom of speech and of the Press.

Some may be ready to condemn Mr. L. for his

some may be ready to condemn Mr. L. for his perseverance in attempting to outride the storm of persecution which has aimed its fury at his devoted head, but for such we have no sympathy. If the foul spirit of slavery has already become so potent a fee to the liberties of the nominally free, it is high time that some convincing proofs of it were offered to the American people, and the present we doubt not will serve to open the eyes of thousands to behold their danger, if possible, before it is too late for any retrieve from a fatal whirloool into which we are swiftly being plunged, by the curse of slavery. The blood of Mr. Lovejoy crieth from the ground, if not for vengeance, for unremitting efforts on the part of every friend of the slave and the slaveholder—the bond and the free, to arise in their might and seal the doom of slavery to a speedy ex-tinction, and thus escape the impending wrath of a just God, who will not forever withhold his rightous judgments from this guilty nation.
We shall make no apology for devoting so much
our paper to day to the relation of the Awful

Tragedy at Alton, to the exclusion of other matte on hand. Never has anything transpired in this 'land of freedom' more ominous of fearful consequences, since the days of the Revolution. We have arrived at a dreadful crisis. The question is not only whether the Abolitionists are right or wrong; but do we possess the rights guaranteed to us by the Constitution of our country? or does lib-erty exist only in name? We know too well the pirit which has actuated the ilf-fated Loverov to doubt that other lives will be sacrificed on the al-tar of freedom, of humanity and religion, if need be before the attempt will be abandoned of securing the liberty of the Press. Already has an able min-ister of the gospel declared to us his willingness to offer himself a successor to the murdered Loveser Fitchburg Courier.

THE ALTON TRAGEDY.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the R. J. Anti-Slavery Society, held in the society's room in the city of Providence, Nov. 28, 1837, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted.

1. Resolved, That the appalling intelligence of murder of ELIJAH P. LOVEJOY, at Alton. ll, by a lawless and brutal mob, while engaged in defending the liberty of speech and the press, has defending the liberty of speech and the press, has filled our minds with sensations of grief, alarm and horror; furnishing, as it does, a bloody illustration of the sanguinary spirit of SLAVERY, and of the fatal extent to which that spirit has taken possesion of the minds of our countrymen, and destroyed hat reverence for law and right, without which it is apossible to preserve even the forms of a free

2. That we look upon this horrid tragedy as the egitimate fruit of slavery, and of the measures which have been so extensively adopted to check the progress of abolitionism—as the natural effect of the slanderous aspersions which have been heaped upon abolitionists for several years past, and of the unjustifiable means resorted to by certain dignitaries in church and state, to arrest the march o uman liberty and stifle the voice of free discus sion; and consequently we believe that the stain of blood rests not alone upon the infaturted assassing who consummated this deed of horror, but upon ose editors, politicians and divines, who by men see and falsehood have excited against the friend of universal liberty the passions of lawless and ood-thirsty men.

3. That a deed so atrocious and heaven-daring

signed to smother the liberty of speech and the ess on the subject of human rights, should clothe he land in mourning, and fill the minds of the peo-de with consternation and alarm; and that it is the solemn duty of ministers of the gospel, editors of newspapers, and men of all parties and occupations to unite in condemning a murder so foul and outrageous, and in checking that spirit of enmity to God and man in which it originated.

4. That the efforts of some of the conductors the press to palliate the guilt of those who imbrued their hands in the blood of our lamented condiutor by allusions to what they term his impudence and obstinacy, betray a wanton disregard of the great principles to which he has fallen a martyr; and en-

title their authors to universal gondemnation as among the worst foes of human liberty.

5. That the perpetration of a murder, so foul and diabolical, in a non-slaveholding state, should open the eyes of all our fellow citizens to the fact, that slavery is making have of their liberties, and convince them that their only safety lies in a hearty espousal and persevering vindication of the rights of all men, until the bloody Moloch of Oppression is overthrown.

of all men, until the bloody stolect of oppression is overthrown.

6. That as citizens of a state founded on the great principles of civil and religious freedom—as inhabitants of the land of Roger Williams—and above all, as the subjects of God's moral government, it is incumbent on us not only to lift up our voices against the perpetrators and abettors of this horrid crime, but to admonish our fellow countrymen of the danger and criminality of refusing to obey the voice of God, and let the oppressed go free.

men of the danger and criminality of refusing to obey the voice of God, and let the oppressed go free.

7. That while we lament the sanguirary death of our departed brother, and deeply sympathise with his afflicted wife and fatherless children, we are consoled by the reflection that God is able to make the wrath of man to praise him, and cheered with the hope that this tragical event may prove the means of rousing this nation to a sense of its criminality, and of averting the exterminating judgments of heaven.

8. That if our hopes are disappointed—if the spirit of violence shall go on unchecked, and the fall of our brother shall prove to be but 'the beginning of sorrows'—we pledge ourselves, that relying upon the assistance of God, we will press forward in our work, and prove faithful even unto death.

9. That while it is not our province to decide how far it is right to use arms in self-defence, and while we are convinced that our brother acted from the highest impulses of duty, we believe that if he and his intrepid friends had acted on the principle of non-resistance, they would in the end have traumphed; or if not, that the destruction of their lives while refusing to make violent resistance, would have awkened a deeper tone of sympathy, and more effectually advanced the cause of truth and humanity.

10. That we unite with our brethren in Massa-

10. That we unite with our brethren in Massachusetts in recommending to the Executive Committee of the American Anti-Slavery Society to appoint a particular day not too far distant, on which meetings shall be held simultaneously throughout the free states, by abolitionists and the people genthe free states, by abolitionists and the people generally, in every town and village, as far as practicable, to commemorate this dreadful tragedy, and thus give a mighty impulse to the cause of liberty throughout the land and world.

Voted, That the editors of all the papers in this city be requested to publish the above resolutions.

M. ROBINSON, Chairman. OLIVER JOHNSON, Secretary.

From the Lynn Record. GREAT AND SOLEMN MEETING.

A numerous meeting of citizens of the town of Lynn was held, pursuant to notice, at the Eirst Methodist Meeting house, on the evening of Nov.21, to take into consideration the death of the Rev. Elijah P. Lovejoy, who was basely sourdered by an armed band of lawless ruffians at Alton, Illinois, in According to the library of the reverse and of the state of the reverse and of the reverse a armed band of lawless ruffians at Alton, Illino's, in defending the liberty of the press, and to adopt such measures as circumstances may seem to require. Isaiah Breed, Esq. was chosen President; Messrs John W. Browne and George Hood, Secretaries.—The meeting was opened with prayer by Rev. Mr.-Merritt, of this town, and afterward addressed by the President, by J. W. Browne, Edwin Thompson, Elijah Downing, Daniel Henshaw, and others; after which the following resolves were separately and unanimously adopted:

and unanimously adopted:

1. Resolved, That the right of freedom of speech and of the press is not derived from human Governments, but proceeds from the Creator, and is coextensive with the faculty of speech, and the gift of intelligence—that whereas, man hath a mind, therefore he hath a right to think—that whereas he hath a target the speech. therefore he hath a right to think—that whereas he hath a tongue, therefore he hath a right to speak—that whereas he sustains relations to his fellow-creatures and his Creator, out of which spring sacred duties, that therefore he is bound by obligations which he cannot disregard without guill, to think, and to speak, and to write upon all subjects, according to the dictates of his own conscience.

2. Resolved, That the Constitution of the U. States recognizes this primal right as pre-existing

Resolved, That the Constitution of the U.
States recognizes this primal right as pre-existing
and inherent in the people, and not as derived from
any of its provisions, and declares that Congress
shall pass no law to abridge it, and that the constitution of almost all the free States in like manner,

tution of almost all the free States in like manner, and with like emphasis recognize the same right—that these constitutional provisions were intended to place—and do place the freedom of speech and of the press beyond the power of a majority, and thus limit the oppressive force of mere numbers.

3. Resolved, That these constitutional provisions in the United States, and in the several States within the last three years, have been repealed and annulled by popular violence, under the sanction of a temporary local public opinion, thus depriving American citizens of the protection of the constitution and the laws, and placing their property, their persons, their lives, at the mercy of mobs.

persons, their lives, at the mercy of mobs.

4. Resolved, That the liberties of the people are identified with the liberty of speech and of the press; and that the former can survive no longer than the latter is maintained.

5. Resolved, That we view with feelings of un

utterable abhorrence and indignation, the murder of Rev. Elijah P. Lovejoy, by a lawless, armed mob, at Alton, in Illinois, the intelligence of which has just been received.

And Now, Whereas in the 62d year of the inde-pendence of our country, and in the 48th of the adoption of our constitution, the blood of an American citizen, contending for rights, which we all profess to hold sacred, and which our constitutions and laws were made to protect, has been shed by his fellow citizens, and by the hands of free men a man has fallen in the Republic, in defence of the first principles of liberty, a bleeding sacrifice upon the altar of his country, a martyr in a holy cause. 6. Resolved, That the honor of the United States is tarnished, that the national name is fallen

into reproach, and that in view of this solemn event, the whole country should mourn, and in mourning begin the work of national regeneration. 7. Resolved, In the language of the violated Constitution of Illinois, that an immediate 'recur-

rence to the fundamental principles of civil governabsolutely necessary to preserve the blessgs of liberty.'
8. Resolved, That we recommend a similar

expression of sentiments upon this event, to our fellow citizens in all parts of the country.

9. Resolved, That the gratitude of this nation is due to the noble spirited individuals who stood by Mr. Lovejoy to his death.

10. Resolved, That we feel the deepest sympaths for the country of Park F. P. Lovejoy.

thy for the afflicted widow of Rev. E. P. Lovejoy, and his bereaved family and friends; and that the

Secretary be requested to communicate this resolution.

After the adoption of the foregoing resolutions, the meeting was closed with prayer, by Rev. Mr.

Pierce of this town. ISAIAH BREED, President.

JOHN W. BROWNE, Secretaries. Not less than three of the daily editors in Cincinnati be

ray a ruffian spirit in perfect agreement with the Alton banditti. In view of this fact, the editor of the Philanthropist speaks in the following impressive strain: These three editors know that their course

is directly calculated to win favor for the murderers of Alton, to quench sympathy for the unconquerable Lovejoy, and to give impulse to the mobocratic spirit in their own city. Yes, and some of them at least, know, that at this very time, this city is working with the threes of a licentious and sanguinary spirit—a spirit which is just ready to overleap all bounds, and trample the majesty of law in the dust. What do they mean by the course they have adopted? Do they wish to see the bloody scenes of revobothey will be to enacted in our hitherto peaceful country? If the Anti-Slavery press fall, what will stand between them and destruction? The Despotism of a mob never works its own cure. It acquires strength by indulgence. Look over the records of our country for the last six years. The despotism of the mob was at first but impulsive and transient .-Again and again it put forth its power, and as often was connived at, until it became a habit the custom of the country—and it is now rapidly becoming a passion. Yes! it cannot be concealed. Our country seems fast verging to a revolution. The mob is determined to assert its supremacy; it has a passion for ruling: it has begun a new era—an era marked by the blackest of crimes-the crime of MURDER; and now what shall stay its course or limits it demands?

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THE ALTON MOB.

The blood-thirsty character of this mob has attained pre-eminence in crime, as appeared by their determination to consume the of their hatred in the flames, as they did the negro at St. Louis, rather than fail in their pur-And even after the press was given its defenders were fired upon and wounded!

What led to this fatal catastrophe? Immediately, we believe, the conduct of the Hon. JUDGE HAWLEY; for there can be no doubt that he had the balance in his hands, and might have turned the scale in favor of the constitutional rights of every citizen, to freedom of speech and of the press. As Judge, he had worn to support the Constitution, but he used his influence to rob a citizen of his rights, under the false pretence of those rights dissolving the Union, and 'subverting the prosperity of

our young and growing city!'
Dissolve the UNION! That has been done long ago in reality. Our citizens of the North would enjoy more personal security in China or Algiers, than in the southern states, or even in those of the northern, which are under southern influence. Our citizens have been scourged, hunted like wild beasts, cast into prison, hung, and shot down by southern bullies, or their northern sycophants; for which there is no remedy, and from which there is no protection. Yet they cry, 'We will dissolve the Union.' (!!!) What is that Union worth, which weds us only to a system of crime the most foul and fiendish, and in return robs us of the rights of conscience, freedom of speech and the press, personal liberty, and life itself?and will, if continued on present terms, end in the sale of our children in the shambles of the South; where the fairest complexion will obtain the highest bidder! Better, far better, that we should die as martyrs now, if by dying we can save our children from the impending curse of slavery: a curse, which the South is

determined to hug in perpetuity, or until the red thunderbolts of Jehovah shall arouse them from their criminal delusion. But there are other and remote causes, which have led to the murder of our martyred brother, the chief part of which are chargeable upon the pro-slavery churches; and, especially guilty, time-serving, negro-hating, God-defying clergy, whether North or South. Such churches are more worthy the name of synagogues of Satan, and their ministers, his emissaries. If the not doing, will expose men to 'everlasting bunishment, 'weeping and grashing of teeth,' Matt. 25th,) what will be the state of those punishment who will not blow the trumpet-will not warn the wicked-will not plead the cause of the poor-will not break every yoke-will not take sides with Jesus Christ-will not justify the righteous-will not condemn the wicked-will not even give notice of a prayer-meeting against ! All such are but links in the same chain with the murderers, and twist at the other end of the same rope. Look, for example, at the course of the anti-' Christian Herald' of this city. Its Editor says, 'We are much afraid abolitionists have provoked mobs for the purpose of raising the cry of persecution.' Of course, the innocent mobs are no more to be than a poor ass, that kicks the wicked boys who provoked him. In the same paper, that sage writer, T. D. Baird, tells us, 'It is unrighteous to charge mobs on Colonization— It arises from no other ism but mobism.'! We surely need not send to Rome for Jesuits to calm the guilty consciences of murderers, so long as we have the 'Christian Herald' (so called) and the St. Louis Republican. The latter says, The guilt of the transaction' (mob, arson an murder) 'will ever rest with those who madly and obstinately persisted in the attempt to establish the abolition press.' That is, on those

voice of God must be heard. Again: Another cause of the murder is, the apostate condition of ministers and churches in Alton. They testify with one exception, that CHRIST should again, in the person of his faithful servant, Lovejoy, be delivered up to the will of his murderers.

who persisted in maintaining the Constitution,

and defending the liberty of the press. How

well the twin brothers agree! That mobocrat-

c paper further says, 'Public opinion will hold them' (the abolitionists) 'responsible for the fa-tal consequences.' Happy for us that there is

Tribunal where 'PUBLIC OPINION' cannot si-

lence the thunder-tones of eternal justice. The

Dear Lovejoy, in his last published letter. giving the account of an attempt on his life at St. Charles, and after his return home, says, exception is eilent! That one was Brother Graves, who, since his return, has told his people their duty faithfully and fearlessly. There is no cowardice about him-no shrinking from duty,' &c. We see, also, that Rev. Edward Beecher, from Jackson ville, attended the town-meetings that preceded the murder of Brother Lovejoy, and acted as became a Christian minister and a lover of his country. In tracing the cause of this dreadful tragedy, we cannot but think that, had Dr. Beecher thrown the moral influence he once possessed on the side of Christ and his plundered poor, it might have prevented the tide of iniquity from overwhelming the land to so fearful an extent, and Lovejoy might still have lived, the church and world to bless with his labors-his mourning widow might still have been a happy wife-and his weeping orphans, cheered with a father's voice!

Who were the murderers and their abettors ? And who were those who were determined to destroy the liberty of the press, in defiance of the constitution and edict of this whole nation? Not abolitionists, who are determined by moral power alone to destroy the bloody system of slavery-not slaveholders, who being deceived by an infidel, and daubed over by an antinomian priesthood, are determined to hold on to their victims with a death-grasp, in defiance of the world's scorn and God's judgments. But we shall see that it has been done by those who are opposed to slavery-BUT are content to cement this Union with the sweat and blood of the poor, and to fertilize the soil of the 'young and growing city of Alton with the tears of widows whose husbands mourn, and the tears of orphans, whose fathers live. They are, in a word, colonizationists, soul-drivers, and kidnap-Alas! that any honorable man should still, unknowingly, be connected with the impudent imposture of colonization!

What now shall be done by the friends of Christ and his enslaved poor? Shall we tremble, because Beelzebub has held his carnival of death at Alton? Shall we fall back, because the grim Moloch of slavery has been for a moment glutted with the blood of innocence, and still cries, 'Give, give!' No! NO! NO! God forbid! 'Rather let our right hands forget their cunning, and our tongues cleave to the roof of our mouth,' than that we should ever cease to labor for the millions in slavery, and neglect to plead their cause. Rather let us be entombed in the grave of the martyred Love-joy, than that we should suffer the continuance of that monster, which, if not destroyed, will also corrupt, enslave, and destroy our posterity!

Let our watchword be, 'Onward! Onward! Let us fill up the rank of the fallen-let us be in faith stronger, in prayer more fervent, in love more abundant, in labors more unwearied, in patience more enduring, in benevolence more liberal, in courage more fearless, in reproof more faithful; but with that meekness which becomes the followers of Christ Jesus.

The Constitution of our Government, as well as every other throughout the world, justifying self-defence, our brother had recourse to carnal weapons, though contrary to his former pur- ljudge.

At the same time, we have reason to behe made no use of them; still, it would have been a subject for adoring gratitude to some, had he never consented to take up arms, or suffered his friends to do so, but ded as Stephen died, without even the show of resis-Stephen died, without even the show of resistance. On this question, however, the aboliionists are not agreed : some renounce defensive war altogether, and are by their enemies condemned for it. Such persons will, thereore, justify the course pursued by the lamented what a contrast to the cowardly, 'dumb dogs' it with an expression of our entire approbation f the present day !) As a minister of Christ, he evinced an unusual degree of holiness, fidelity; and love.—Pittsburg Christian Witness.

COMMUNICATIONS.

At a meeting of the Boston Young Men's Anti-Slavery Society, held on the afternoon and evening of Thanksgiving day, the following resolutions, in relation to the murder of Mr. Lovejoy, were pas-

Resolved, That the painful intelligence of the Resolved, That the painful intelligence of the atrocious murder of our beloved brother Elijah P. Lovijov, has filled our minds with the deepest grief and shame,—grief, that one so pre-eminent for philanthropy, and in whose pious and exemplary life shone those graces which adorn the christian chaacter, should thus prematurely have been cut off in a career of usefulness;—and shame, that in a country which boasts of civilization, liberty, freedown of online, and human rights, a man should be entertained as to the manner of noticing the regarder which the notitioners would enough that resolutions which would be likely to be sanctioned by the signers of that petition on this occasion, ought not to be regarded as the public voice of this city.

The objection we hold to be conclusive against the holding of a public meeting, under the senction of the Mayor and Aldermen. If any doubt could be entertained as to the manner of noticing the regarder which the notitioners would be sikely to be sanctioned by the signers of that petition on this occasion, ought not to be regarded as the public voice of this city. om of epinion, and human rights, a man should be murdered for the advocacy of those and the abolition of slavery and cruelty.

noral courage and fidelity to principle exhibited by our worthy and intrepid brother, and those who stood by him, in their persevering efforts to re-es-tablish the Alton Observer; and however much we may deplore the manner of his death, and the triumph of mob law, yet we have the most implicit confidence that Providence will ultimately over-rule it for the more rapid and signal advancement of

Resolved. That although it may be humiliating to hat the late riot at Alton resulted in the complete triumph of mob law over the freedom of the press, the liberty of speech and the rights of man;—and hat there is just cause for alarm, that its rapacity will not long remain satisfied with this victory, but will extend its conquests, and ere long plant its victorious banner in our midst, unless it is at once met and resisted with Christian courage and deter-

Resolved. That the majesty of the law, the freeom of the press, the inalienable rights of man, and he cry of justice and humanity, demand the re-esablishment of the Alton Observer; and that we nust regard liberty as existing only in name, until his object shall be successfully consummated; and manity throughout the land.

At a stated meeting of the Groton Anti-Slavery Society, held on the evening of the 27th ult. the following resolutions were passed, and ordered to

Resolved, That the horrible tragedy recently nacted at Alton, in the State of Illinois, calls for an expression of indignant rebuke from every man, hilanthropist, and Christian, in this nation and roughout the civilized world-

Resolved, That the time has arrived when sience, in relation to slavery, is eminently criminal; that no man or order of men, can longer withhold their efforts to put an end to the foulest system or obbery and injustice that the world has ever witessed, without sacrificing their characters as philhe mobs and murders which have filled and disraced this nation, are, in a considerable degree, hargeable upon the christian ministry, and the hristian church.

L. BOUTELLE, Sec.
Groton, Dec. 1, 1837.

At a meeting of the Taunton Anti-Slavery Socity, held on the 30th of November, 1837, the folwing resolutions were adopted.

Resolved, That the late tragical event at the Vest, ought to humble us as a nation, and lead the riends of the oppressed, every where, to new zeal and fresh acts of devotion. Resolved, That we sincerely sympathize with the

vidow of our slain brother, and that we commit her vith the fatherless little ones, to the kind Parent

Resolved, That the freedom of speech and of the press is to be maintained at all hazards; and that hose who trample on it are enemies to their coun-

ing in this time of urgent need, and descrive neither sympathy nor apology from the friends of mercy and Enjanded and citizen of the free State of Illinois, who fell in defence of the freedom of the press.

Resolved. That while we desire all needful rethat the old one is a suitable channel of anti-slavery not express the public

all things. Per order of the T. A. S. S.

HODGES REED, Sec.

charge of our duty as Abouttionists, and oncom-promising opponents to the Accurage system of American Slavery.

WYLLYS AMES, Prest.

E. SMITH, Sec'y. MR. EDITOR:

In your last paper, an article appeared, signed by Jonathan Newcomb and others, evidently written to exculpate the New-England Spectator from the charge of misrepresentation, made by Weymourn in a late number of your paper. The facts were as we stated in that communication, that the resolutions were, by a vote of the Society, taken up seriatin, and adopted, one by one, nem. con. except the fourth, to which several amendments were proposed and rejected, and the resolution, as it stood, adopted by a large majority. The question then was no manifest opposition to any of the resolutions, nor any call by the presiding officer for the votes of those opposed to them, either upon the separate action, or the final acceptance of them by the Society. except what arose upon the fourth resolution as before stated; consequently the persons, who subscribed the pretended exculpation, could not have voted against the resolutions, or any of them except the fourth, which was admitted. There is, therefore, no disagregment between the two states.

The needs of Reston was between the two states. set themselves to work to recover their degeneracy, cept the fourth, which was admitted. There is, therefore, un disagreement between the two statements; and as the Spectator has attempted to prove the assertion made in a note appended to the publication of the resolutions, that they were passed by a work to recover their degeneracy. There is a moral soundness in this community on the great points involved in the petition which has been relication of the resolutions, that they were passed by a work to recover their degeneracy. The people of Boston may be trusted. There is a moral soundness in this community on the great points involved in the petition which has been relication of the resolutions, that they were passed by a work to recover their degeneracy. Alton, Illinois, against the rights of property, the liberty of the press. We wish to consider this city, it was given at the meeting on Sunday evening, to the spirit of violence which is spreading through our land; and from this city ought to go forth a secretion, that one of the Committee who reported them, sind not approve of them; we must conclude a secretion, the property of the press and the petition of the petition for the nase of the spirit of violence which is spreading through our land; and from this city ought to go forth a secretion, that one of the Committee who reported them, sind not approve of them; we must conclude a secretion of the substitution of lawless them, did not approve of them; we must conclude the other assertion, then the petition for the nase of the spirit of violence which is spreading through our land; and from this city ought to go forth a such in this discussion; and we are fee to adapt them, sind the petition of the press, will be resisted by a mobile of the press. We wish to consider the rights of property, the like of a citizen who fell in defined.

If there ever was a decided spontaneous expression of such as feed to confusion in its propertion. We wish to consider the rights of property the passed by a meeting of the pre

From the Boston Daily Advertiser. FANEUIL HALL.

of explaining to the public, the views with which the applied for the proposed meeting in Fancuil Hall. But as we are on the eve of an election, in which the Mayorand most of the Aldermen, against whose decision Dr. Channing has made this appeal, are presented to the public for an expression of public approbation or censure, we should feel ourselves wanting in the discharge of our duty, if, in giving a place to this provest against the decision. ovesessed of superior mind, uncommon piety, giving a place to this protest against the decision ntegrity, mildness, and great moral courage— of the Board of Aldermen, we did not accompany

> are briefly stated in the publication of the and Aldermen, which was contained in our last pa-per, and may also be found among the advertisements on the first page of this paper. Other rea-sons for their decision might have been stated, but those which are given we conceive to be sufficient. The application was, that the use of Faneuil Hall might be granted to the petitioners for the purpos of holding a public meeting 'to notice in a suitabl manner the recent murder in the city of Alton. The principal reason given for the refusal is that the resolutions which would be likely to be sanc-

cent murder, which the petitioners would consider 'suitable,' that doubt is removed by the seventeen rinciples, and the abolition of slavery and cruelty.

Resolved, That we admire, applaud and honor the meeting of the Board of Managers of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, which have been already published—the members of which society members of which society constituted, if not the chief part, certainly the most active part of the petitioners.

But if this reason is not conclusive, there is

other which we conceive is. We conceive that the city authorities deserve the warmest approbation of their fellow citizens, for refusing their sanction to a public meeting under circumstances so likely to lead to disorder and confusion. Dr. our feelings and disgraceful to our national charac-channing in his present communication admits, ter, to admit the fact, yet it is nevertheless true, that if the meeting were 'not demanded by acclamation, it would very possibly become a riot.' certainly cannot suppose him willing to become ac-cessary to a riot, yet nothing can be clearer than that such a meeting as is proposed by him, is not 'demanded by acclamation' of the citizens of Boston. So far from it, there was a protest against it, before the Mayor and Aldermen, signed by a much greater number of citizens than the

For our own part, we do not conceive any formal declaration, on the part of the great body of the cit-izens of Boston, of their abhorrence of acts of lawless violence-the destruction of property, and o human life, by mobs-for putting down tionists, or for any other purpose, to be at all necesthis object shall be successfully consummated and the champion who shall appear to carry this object into effect will richly merit the gratitude, sympathy and aid of every real friend to freedom and of murder, on which we are now called to express of murder, on which we are now called to express an opinion. To impute to the great body of the Society do in their resolutions, the guilt of 'having instigated riots,' and 'connived at the prostration of sertion, which certainly is sufficient to justify the apprehensions of the Mayor and Aldermen. tions to be brought forward under their sanc-

CHANNING'S LETTER.

TO THE CITIZENS OF ROSTON.

I feel that I owe it to my fellow citizens and nyself, to offer some remarks on the proceedings of the Board of Aldermen, in relation to a petition presented to them for the use of Fancuil Hall, in order that there might be an expression of public sentiment in regard to the late ferocious assault on the liberty of the press at Alton. Had I for a moment imagined that by placing my name at the head of this petition, I was to bring myself before the public as I have done, I should have been solicitous to avoid the distinction. But the past can-not be recalled; and having performed this act from a conviction of duty, I cannot regret it. My only desire is, that its true character may be understood by my fellow citizens, who will not, I believe, when they know the truth, give the sanction f their approbation to the proceedings of the gov-

The petition was as follows.

6 Boston, Nov. 27, 1837. To the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Boston. those who trample on it are enemies to their country, its constitution, and its laws.

The undersigned citizens of Beston, request that the try, its constitution, and its laws.

The undersigned citizens of Beston, request that the use of Fancuil Hall may be granted to them on Mondaye shown themselves sadly inefficient, and wanting in this time of urgent need, and deserve neither cent murder in the city of Alton, of a native of News fell in defence of the freedom of the press.

This petition was Resolved, That while we desire all needful reorm in anti-slavery movements, we cannot countannee a new organization in our State, but believe
that the old one is a suitable channel of anti-slavery
teeling.

This petition was rejected by the Board of Aldermen, on the ground, that the resolutions, which
might be passed at the proposed meeting, would
not express the public opinion of the city, and
would even create a disgraceful confusion in Fanreeling.

Resolved, That we want to see pride, ambition, jealousy, sectarianism and every evil thing, removed from our ranks, and a sincere, single-seeking of the slave's good predominant—recommending to every seem to me fitted to expose the city to tumult. bolitionist that charity 'which beareth all things, bolitionist that charity 'which beareth all things, the truth is, that the possibility of such an occurclieveth all things, hopeth all things, and endureth rence did not enter my thoughts. The object of the proposed meeting was so obvious, so unexcep-tionable, so righteous, and had such claims on every friend of order and liberty, that I did not pause

moment when I was requested to sign the petition. I should have pronounced it impossible, that a At an adjourned meeting of the Providence Anti-Slavery Society, held in Union Hall Providence, on Wednesday evening Nov. 22d, the following Resolution was unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That we have heard with sorrow and Resolved, That we have neard with sorrow and party. To me it had a character of its own, which indignation of the recent our ages at Alton, in the stood out in terrible relief. I saw in it systematic, state of Illinois, which were consummated by the deliberate murder, for the destruction of the free-murder of one of our brethren and fellow citizens, and one of the press. The petition was presented for one purpose, and one only, namely, that the good—That through the invasion of his rights, and the people of Boston might manifest in the most solemn destruction of his life, we feel the public liberty and impressive manner their deep abhorrence of and the rights of every citizen to have been invaded, and in a manner which ought to call forth the tions, and particularly might express their utter, undeep, STRONG and DECISIVE condemnation of all compromising reprobation of the violence which true freemen and republicans:—That we regard it has been offered to the freedom of speech and the as a deplorable fact, that any portion of the public press. The Freedom of the Press, the sacredness oress (especially in New England,) has fallen so of this right,—the duty of maintaining it against all low as to extenuate the conduct of the perpetrators assaults,—this was the great idea to which the low as to extenuate the conduct of the perpetrators assaults,—this was the great idea to which the meeting was intended to give utterance. I was been named:—And that we derive from the persecutions, sufferings, and death of our brethren and meditating this work, when I heard the decision of fellow laborers in the cause of humanity, new to motives and incentives to the firm and active discharge of our duty as Abolitionists, and uncomstant of the model of their substitutions. nents to the ACCURSED system of whole influence for the suppression of mobs, for the discouragement of violence, for the vindication of the supremacy of the laws, and especially for the assertion and defence of the freedom of the press. My intention was, to exclude all reference to paradopted by a large majority. The question then recurred upon the acceptance of the report of the Committee, containing the resolutions, as published, which being put, was passed nem. con. There liberty, for which their fathers died? Are our fell-was no manifest opposition to any of the resolutions.

I carnestly hope that my fellow citizens will demand the public meeting which has been refused, with a voice which cannot be denied; but unless to called, I do not desire that it should be held. If not demanded by acclamation, it would very possibly become a riot. A government, which announces its expectation of a mob, does virtually, though thintentionally, summon a mob, and would then east all the blame of it on the 'rash men' who might become its victims.

The first reason is that resolutions passed in Fancial the dame of it on the 'rash men' who might become its victims.

interests which have often crowded Fancuil proving them; and secondly, is it the right of free discussion. I do not ask whether he was ablitionist or colonizationist. He has been murderid in exercising, what I hold to be the dearest
right of the citizen. Nor is this a solitary act of
right of the citizen. Nor is this a solitary act of
right solitary act of
right of the consummation of a long series
f assaults on public order, on freedom, on the majed.

The principles, on which I have acted in this af-

which it was intended to promote. I have no dis-cration of the glory of that consecrated Hall. by a worthier name, will assemble the wise and good, the friends of order and liberty of all sects and parties, to bear their solemn testimony against the spirit of misrule and violence, to express their of these officers, in fact, a year or two since, grant the use of the spirit of misrule and violence, to express their of these officers, in fact, a year or two since, grant the use of the spirit of misrule and their meanneaghle are

TO THE PUBLIC.

The undersigned would present to the public a prief statement of facts connected with the recent pplication of William E. Channing and others for the undersigned would present to the public a brief statement of facts connected with the recent other places' might mistake public sentiment, or application of William E. Channing and others for that the glory of that consecrated Hall, would be the use of Faneuil Hall,—'to notice,' in the words of the petition, 'in a suitable manner, the recent murder, in the city of Alton, of a native of New versy engendered by public discussion, is little England, and citizen of the free State of Illinois, who fell in defence of the freedom of the press! ho fell in defence of the freedom of the press.'

novement. It was to express the sentiments of our whole community, upon an outrage on the press deprive the citizen of his constitutional right to as-more gross in its character, and more tragical in semble in an orderly and peaceable manner to conits consequences, than has ever occurred Inited States. The meeting was intended to be him of eld under the influence of religion. It was to begin and close with supplication for God's blessing; be composed of all parties Dr. Channing, on heading the petition, was careful, in an accompanying letter, to indicate the true character of the meeting, namely, that it was 'not to be regarded as the act of any party.' In a note, a day or two subsequent, he adds—

Mayor was informed of these views of the petition-mayor was informed of these views of the petition-purposes as in their opinion, will not hazard the purposes as in their opinion, will not hazard the reputation or peace of the city, provided a request common feeling of this community, on the sacred-to that effect is signed by a hundred or more of the ity of mob rule. He was explicitly told, that reso-lutions taking this common ground were to be framed by Dr. Channing; and he was respectfully

s, it may be mentioned that they procured a no-e of the expected meeting to be written by one tice of the expected meeting to be written by one of their number, and inserted in the daily paper edited by him. It was there stated that the meeting with the petition of Wm. E. Channing and others, was to have 'no reference to any other question but it was their duly so to do. And after weighing than the fundamental constitutional rights of acquiring, possessing and protecting property, of dedice, if they believed that this meeting would reuiring, possessing and protecting property, of de-ending life and liberty, and exercising the lawful sult in the fending life and liberty, and exercising the lawful sult in the passage of resolutions of an improper freedom of the press, that it was 'no question of character, which would be contrary to the opinions Slavery, or Anti-Slavery, but of the existence of a large majority of our citizens, on a subject ree government.'

These facts and statements were before the Mayor and Aldermen, at the very time when they characterised the petitioners as 'a party who have taken a side, upon a highly exciting and warmly contested question,' and when they pronounced in advance, that 'the resolutions which would be likely to be sanctioned by the petitioners, ought not to be regarded as the public voice of this city.'

That they may have erred in judgment is possible—but that they exercised aught like tyranny in this matter, is a charge too ridiculous to be gravely entertained. We feel convinced that after reflecting maturely on this subject, and examining it in the petition.

That they may have erred in judgment is possible—but that they exercised aught like tyranny in this matter, is a charge too ridiculous to be gravely entertained. We feel convinced that after reflecting maturely on this subject, and examining it in

ly to be sanctioned by the petitioners, ought not to be regarded as the public voice of this city.¹ We think it proper to add, that previous to the decision of the Board, Messrs. David Henshaw, John Pickering, Abbott Lawrence, Franklin Dexter, Charles G. Greene, Josiah Quincy, Jr. Seth J. Thomas, Robert C. Winthrop, Lucius M. Sargent, Robert Rantoul, Jr., Theoppilus Parsons, George S. Hillard and Rufus Choate, were invited to take part in the proceedings of the meeting by a letter part in the proceedings of the meeting by a letter y which they were informed that the meeting was not intended to partake of a party character in ny sense, or to meddle with any topics on which he community are divided in opinion.

There was an honest attempt on the part of the petitioners to bring out the phone voice. It is to do that our free institutions are preserved to us, voice that has now gone forth from the City Hall is to and that each man can sit under his own vine and be regarded as that of our community, the petitioners have nothing left but submission and deep remockery! FRANCIS JACKSON EDMUND QUINCY.

agents of all the people, have charge of Fancian Hall, the common property of, and belonging alike to, all our citizens, have refused the use of that common property to a portion of our citizens, who desired to assemble there, to consult together for desired to assemble there, to consult together for against mobilaw? Shall we arm, and make might the column of the consult together for against mobilaw? Shall we arm, and make might the column of the the common good, and to express their disapprobation of the bloody outrage, recently perpetrated at Alton, Illinois, against the rights of property, the

opinior and feeling, which would awe the spirit of mobalind would especially secure the press from violence. Instead of this, what is Boston now doing? Into what scale is this city now thrown? Boston now away to Alton, go on; destroy the press; put downthe liberty of speech; and still more, marder the citizen who asserts it; and no unated voice shall here be lifted up against you, lest a like violence should break forth among ourselves.

It is this riew of the rejection of the petition, which deeply moves me. That a petition, bearing ny name, should be denied, would not excite a noment's thought or feeling. But that this city, which I have been proud to call my home, should ie so exhibited to the world, and should exert this lissistrous influence on the country, this I cannot the deeply moves me to the country, this I cannot be a served of imprisonment for debt, or upon any other subject. The Mayor and Aldermen, in refusing the use of Fancuil Hall, to a portion of our citizens, who wished to express an opinion, not upon slavery, but against the bloody our ago of murdering a free white man, by the way of a salutary restraint upon the country in the citizen of their personal liberty for acts we make crimes, for poverty or for debt. Each State in the Union has an undoubted, an exclusive right, to regulate, within the provisions of the federal constitution, its own internal affairs. But the federal constitution, its own internal affairs. But though we have no right to interfere by any act with the civil policy of other States, we have the same right, legal and moral, to express our opinion of the institution of slavery—for or against it—that they have, or we have, to speak against or in favor of imprisonment for debt, or upon any other subject.

The Mayor and Aldermen, in refusing the use of Fancuil Hall, to a portion of our citizens, who wished to express an opinion, not upon slavery, but against the bloody our ago of murdering a free

bisastrous influence on the country, this I cannot white man, by the way of a salulary restraint upon the freedom of opinion, have, in the first place, discretely hope that my fellow citizens will determine the regarded the rights of this portion of our citizens to

ast all the blame of it on the 'rash men' who might be been entired by the blame of it on the 'rash men' who might be been entired by the blame of it? In the first dermen any official cognizance of it? In the first place, every man of common intelligence knows, the composition of the common intelligence knows, the composition of the common intelligence knows, the common intelligence knows in the common intelligence knows, the common intelligence knows, the comm rary interests which have often crowded Fancuil proving them; and secondly, is it the business of Hall to sufficiation? Is the whole country to sleep? the Mayor and Aldermen to refuse to our own citizans of this people as the heart of one man. A hearts of this people as the heart of one man. A rarry has fallen among us to the freedom of the press. A citizen has been murdered in defence of and falsehood—between right and wrong? Yet the right of free discussion. I do not ask whether he was about the first wide spreading philapthropy of preventing

of assaults on public order, on freedom, on the majesty of the laws. I ask, is there not a spot in the first, because it is believed by the Board, that the country whence a voice of moral reprobation, of resolutions which would be likely to be sanctioned patriotic remonstrance, of solemn warning shall go by the signers of the petition, on this occasion, forth to awaken the slumbering community? ought not to be regarded as the voice of this city. There are, indeed, in various places, meetings of Beautiful logic! Here are respectable citizens, Anti-Slavery Societies, to express their sorrow for asking for the use of their common property to as-a fallen brother. But in these I take no part, semble in, and to express their opinions on a cer-What I desired was, that the citizens of Buston, of tain subject, viz: the freedom of speech and the Il parties, should join as one man in putting down press—and these conscript fathers say no! you he reign of terror by the force of opinion, and in shall not, because people 'in other places' may preading a shield over our menaced liberties. I think the resolutions which you would be likely to elt, that the very fact that the majority of the peo-de here, are opposed to the peculiar opinions of those who adopt them—and to prevent people 'in our murdered fellow citizen, would give increased other places' from such fatal mistakes, we are conathority to our condemnation of this ferocious strained to deny to you your rights to your own

The principles, on which I have acted in this affair, are such as have governed my whole life cussed and rejected by the meeting, it could only This is not the first time in which I have come forward to defend the freedom of opinion, the freedom of the press. Not a few truth of the assumption, is giving the official sancof my fellow citizens will bear witness to the singular time of the Mayor and Aldermen, the executive government of the magnitude of the magnit cerity of my devotion to this cause. The rights of a human being to inquire, to judge, and to express his honest conviction, these are dear to me as life; and if I ask a distinction in society, it is that of being a defender of these. I can not, I will not, tame-resolutions would be offered? What right has any improper me a defender of these. v and silently, see these trampled down in the per- one to go into a public meeting, or any where else ty and silently, see these trampled down in the person of a fellow citizen, be he rich or poor, be he friend or foe, be he the advocate or the opposer of what I deem the truth.

That in these sentiments I have the sympathy of my fellow citizens, I cannot doubt. I am confident, that, when the true import of the petition, which I have signed is understood, the vast majority will agree with me in the fitness of the action which it was intended to promote. I have no discrete from the property of the present, constituted authorities, is a descrete from the consecrated Hall.

trust of my fellow citizens. They are true to the principles of liberty; and the time, I hope, is near, when the stain, now thrown on our ancient and free ken a side upon a highly exciting and warmly conwhen the stain, now thrown on our ancient and free ken a side upon a highly exciting and warmly contity, will be wiped away, when a petition, headed tested question. Is this true? Does not the whole ya worthier name, will assemble the wise and course of these very officers contradict this reason? this very Hall to the use of the opposite party—to some to maintain the freedom of speech and of the the friends of slavery and the opposite party—to use the friends of slavery and the opposite party—to the friends of slavery and the opposite party—to the friends of slavery and the opposite party—to use the friends of slavery and the opposite party—to use the friends of slavery and the opposite party—to use the friends of slavery and the opposite party—to use the friends of slavery and the opposite party—to use the friends of slavery and the opposite party—to use the friends of slavery and the opposite party—to use the friends of slavery and the opposite party—to use the friends of slavery and the opposite party—to use the friends of slavery and the opposite party—to use the friends of slavery and the opposite party—to use the friends of slavery and the opposite party—to use the friends of slavery and the opposite party—to use the friends of slavery and the opposite party—to use the friends of slavery and the opposite party—to use the friends of slavery and the opposite party—to use the friends of slavery and the opposite party—to use the friends of slavery and the opposite party and the of this Hall on the very 'exciting' question, whether the citizens should pay their postage or commit treason? Was there then any fear that people in

characterize the acts of PUBLIC ASSEMBLIES. The proposed meeting was not meant as a party most profound, a most liberal, a most enlightened ovement. It was to express the sentiments of reason! And one that, if adopted generally, would in the sult upon the common good-one that would deprive him of his constitutional and natural liberty of speech—one that would annihilate debate in our legislative Halls—one that would surrender the empire of reason to the rule of unregulated violence—one that would convert a freeman into a slave—in fine, one, fit only to be advanced by him who is fit himself for nothing but a slave .- Morning Post.

The refusal of the Mayor and Aldermen to grant Every thing depends on giving it a general character. It must not be identified with any party, society, or body of men. What we want is, that the people should speak, solemnly, authoritatively, against most speak, solemnly, authoritatively, against most a little excitement among our citizens caused not a little excitement among our citizens caused not a little excitement among our citizens cand it appears to us that the motives of the Mayor and Aldermen, in refusing to grant the petition, have not been a little misconstrued. The Mayor and Aldermen have charge of Fancuil Hall, and are authorized to grant the use of the Hall, for such purposes, as in their opinion, will not hazard the ess of the press, and on the danger and criminal-ty of mob rule. He was explicitly told, that reso-natures, doubtless originated in a wish that the Board of Aldermen might be thus enabled to judge, ramed by Dr. Channing; and he was respectively equested to preside at the meeting. On his department of the propriety of granting to guarantee the city against any pecuniary loss, if the property of the city should be injured or department.

The Board of Aldermen had therefore not only a These facts and statements were before the the country, and which threatens to shake the Union

opinion among our citizens .- Mer. Jour.

FANEUIL HALL REFUSED. It would seem that Faneuil Hall is no longer the place in which the fundamental doctrines of the American Revolution can be proclaimed. These men will to-day thank titioners to bring out the public voice. If the God that our free institutions are preserved to us,

FRANCIS JACKSON, ELLIS GRAY LORING, EDMUND QUINCY.

How long may it be before this mobbing spirit will reach men in high places here in Boston, who will not suffer the citizens, with no reference to party, to speak against it. Already it has assailed the quiet of the highest officers of the nation at The Mayor and Aldermen, who, as servants and gents of all the people, have charge of Fanenil with yells and shouts, and broke the windows of fall, the common property of, and belonging alike right? Is this the only alternative left? - Boston

|Court Room. Some five hundred person packed within the room and gallery, and a more went away for lack of room. There mistaking the feeling of nine-tenths pre-for liberty as our fathers understood it-ing by the fundamental principles of the tion.—The result could not be doubtful the address of Dr. Channing was read, the tions presented, and enforced by the clopeal from Mr. H. Williams, (which was f peal from Mr. H. Williams, (which was ferrid patriotic truth,) and others, the assembly was ried back to the first principles of our Conside—they felt what it was their fathers struggled freedom of speech and the press, and they determine the press. nined that these rights should never be

ed to the fear of mobs.

A committe has been appointed to apply use of the Hall, in the same form it was ask fore. Will it be denied? We think no voice of the people has been too distinctly put ed even for those who will not respect of minorities, to hesitate. We are so the mistake will be corrected, and that a of citizens will acquiesce in the proping upon the use of the Hall, for the for which it has been denied. It is a solemn sion, and if ever an united voice was sent Paneuri Hall, it should go now, against the or at Alton. For this reason, every citizen s forget that he belongs to any party in this mills title us a freeman, should be his enly party to the party of th for which it has been denied. His title as a freeman, should be his only pa tinction. We hope to see all come in. We not who leads, we will follow, wherever a cussion and the liberty of the press rightful Let there be such a voice from Fancul our fathers would have raised, had the lit he press been struck down in stitution they had just adopted .- Ibid.

MEETING OF CITIZENS To consider the rejection of the Polition of Wa. E.

Channing and others for the use of Fancuil Hall. The collowing notice was published in the Dair

Advocate and Daily Advertiser of Saturday NOTICE. Those citizens of Boston, without dis party—in favor of a meeting at Fanend Halprayed for by W. E. Channing and II0 others.

espectfully invited to assemble at the Old Supre-Court Room, (Court Square,) on Sunday ev ext, Dec. 3d, at half past 6, to take into ation the reasons assigned by the Mayor and Aldermen for withholding the use of the Hall, and ct in the premises as they may deem expedient Boston, Dec. 2.

In pursuance of the above, a large conce citizens met at the time and place designated.

Many were unable to get within the room, whi

The meeting was called to order by Dr. Phelps. Mr. George Bond was unanimously sen chairman, and B. F. Hallett appointed ser

The call for the meeting having been read by the chairman, on motion of B. F. Hallett, the dress of Dr. William E. Channing to the citie of Boston, was read, in relation to the refusal Fancuil Hall by the Board of Aldermen, for purpose of holding a public meeting to notice in suitable manner the recent murder in the city Alton, of a native of New England, a citizen of the free State of Illinois, who fell in defence of a

The following Resolutions were offered by B F. Hallet:

Whereas, in times when any constitutional right affecting life, liberty and property, is denied or as ed in question by our rulers, it is peculiarly befitti a free people to assemble together to consultent common good. And whereas, FANCUL HALL, be longing to us all, and 'consecrated' to liberty at free discussion, has been denied to a portion of the itizens who petitioned for leave to meet there citizens who petitioned for leave to meet them in the purpose of 'noticing in a suitable manner the recent murder in the city of Alton of a native New England, a citizen of the free State of Ill nois, who fell in defence of the freedom of the pro-

Resolved. That the citizens here assen ealing to the searcher of hearts for the rec totions, will discard all party considerations nies about which there can friends of liberty, and the single question now at issue between the ple and their rulers in this city, viz: the rig hold a public meeting to give utterance to deep abhorrence of the spirit of mobs, and their emp reprobation of the violence which has b offered to the freedom of speech and the press, the murder of a citizen while engaged in mainta

ing that sacred right.

Resolved, That when a citizen of these links

States has fallen by lawless violence in defeated the liberty of the press; the question should need be asked by Freemen what doctrine did he support be asked by Freemen what doctrine did he support or to what party or sect did he belong; but walk standing under the broad shield of the Constituin of the Union and of the States, in all of which its

liberty of the press is sacredly guarded.

Resolved, That in this light we view the moder at Alton in the free State of Illinois, whose constitution expressly declares 'that the printing press shall be free to every person-that no that every citizen may freely speak, write or part

on any subject.'

Resolved, That an aggravated public outrage upon the liberty of the press in any State, in vio o the constitutions of all the States and of the Union, presents a common ground, for the friend of the liberty of the press every where, to make common cause and common defence; and bring public opinion to bear with universal demonstration against such an example of mob despotism, which invade the rest; until the freedom of the press w mean nothing more than the right to publish options at the risk of property and life, should the

happen to displease enough persons to raise a man Resolved, That it must be indeed a dark man the history of our civil institutions, if freemen that to be restrained from discussing all subjects the their rulers may conjecture are of an exciting the acter; under the pretence or apprehension that exercise of a constitutional right may 'endange the peace of the City, or county—and that beed cede this supervision over public opinion, whether of the minority or majority, to our rulers in City. State or Nation, would be to establish a despoise against which the citizens could never raise the

roice of complaint or remonstrance.

Resolved, That 'the glory of that consecutor that in which our fathers assembled to expression that it was a sembled to expression that it was a semble to express the consecutor of the consec heir opinions on all occasions of 'an exciting o acter,' is departed, and become descerated to idols and worshippers of despotism, if the fater edent is to be established by our rulers that Fa cuil Hall shall be closed against citizens, be they any or be they few, who desire to assemble there rder to pledge themselves to the exertion of whole influence for the suppression of molse the discouragement of violence, for the vindical of the supremacy of the laws, and especially for the assertion and defence of the freedom of the

Resolved, That we cannot believe that those our fellow citizens who remonstrated against huse of Faneuil Hall for the above purpose, we aware of the nature of the petition, or the extension which they required the city authorities to go shutting out free discussion, from the alleged prehension that a meeting assembled there to demn mobbing and murder, would endanger the city, by house of the city, by house itself mobbed, while peace of the city,' by being itself moubed, while is the lawful exercise of one of the plainest rights of cured by the Constitution and laws.

Resolved, That the reasons assigned for refusing

Resolved, That the reasons assigned of the use of Fancuil Hall, contrary to all found usage, when asked for by one hundred citizens, a lawful purpose, are unsound and unsatisfactor.

1. Because no man or set of men, have a right to decide before hand, what will be the public rust on a question of constitutional right, until the citizens.

on a question of constitutional right, until the zens have a fair opportunity to express that this denied to them in the present case.

2. Because it is a libel on this enlightened munity, and especially upon the remonst against the petition, to infer that a suitable of the murder of a citizen who fall in defeace. of the murder of a citizen who fell in defence of

liberty of the press, will be resisted by a mob, of lead to confusion and riot.

3. Because one class of citizens have as god right to express their opinions as another, and the if resolutions should be passed by a meeting of citizens, which another, class of citizens condens.

ess riots, should never assume that the exa constitutional right will lead to a breach toe; and if they believe it will, it is their to deny the constitutional right, to the take care that he is protected in the of it against violence, mobbing and

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Va. E.

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cause the assumption that the warmth of esy engendered by public discussion is lit-ed to lead to the calm wisdom which ought derze public assemblies, is a doctrine that the foundation of free government—that the foundation of see government—that int there can be no wisdom in any public where there is opposition,—a doctrine d by a brutal soldiery upon peaceable cit-doctrine that annihilates our bill of rights, to be fruited to come together to express or memples of liberty for which their fathers

. Therefore, that we are deeply impressoccasion with the importance of the s while our fathers where yet their blond in defence of the principles mental principles of the Constitution is necessary to preserve the advantages of by necessary to preserve the advantages of and to extintain a free government."

recognize the following, or ractorical flourishes or abstract propotas paramount rules of action, to govern and their agents, the magistrates and

be end of the institution, maintenance mistration of government, is to furnish the and and transquillity, their natural rights hat the body politic is a social compact, by

the whole people covenants with each citihe whole people covernants with each citizen with the whole people, that he governed by certain laws, for the common in there shall be an impartial interpretation uch laws, so that every ay, at ALL TIMES, find his security in them. may, at ALL TIMES, the Society has a right That each individual of the Society has a right andected by it, in the enjoyment of his LIFE, ERTY and PROPERTY, according to STANDING

That the standing laws of the land do fully each individual in society the unaliennights of enjoying and defending life and libs of enjoying and defending me and no-icquiring, possessing and protecting prop-he liberty of the press—of the freedom of to consult on the comand whenever these great objects are and, the people have a right to alter the at, and to take measures necessary for

rosperity and happiness. That assembled here as citizens. no sect or party, we believe that these fun rinciples of our Constitution which are also principles of the Constitution of Ilare been awfully violated by the murder of rights-that those of us who may , and those of us who may approve the rereed or opinions of that citizen, unite in our determination to stand by the connal rights of the citizens, the freedom es and the supremacy of the laws-that we the contagion of such an example as that at unless public sentiment is every where rousstrong expression of deep abhorrence of the e that is spreading through our land that we deem it becoming and proper for g these great fundamental principles of and especially to send forth a voice Hall to awaken the whole country to the ral of the substitution of lawless force

motion of Mr. I C. Pray, ir. leave was grantto read a reply to the address of Dr. Chan-ich was signed by 'the editors of the Her-ending the decision of the Board of Alderchaing the use of Fancuil Hail.

going resolutions were discussed by Pray, jr. Henry Williams, the Chair-. J. Snelling, B. F. Hallet, Abner Phelps,

Voted, That a Committee of two from each ford, and one from South Boston, and one from Boston, be appointed to present a petition to Mayor and Alderman for the use of Fanguil for the purpose expressed in the petition of

wing persons, nominated at large, were Ward 1. William Howe, Isaac F. Rowe.

Richard Austin, Lewis Josselyn. James Clark, Ruggles Slack. Moses Grant, G. W. Gordon,

4. Moses Grant, G. W. Gordon.
5. Henry Williams, Geo. Everett.
6. Geo. W. Bazin, Isaac Waters.
7. William J. Snelling, Amasa Walker.
8. B. F. Hallett, Thomas Thatcher.
9. Abaer Phelps, Ralph Huntington.
10. David Bryant, John R. Bradley.

12. B. D. Baxter, John Greene, Jr.

South Boston, Alvan Simonds. East Boston, Asa Lewis. On motion of Mr. Otis Turner.

oted, That the form of petition to the Mayor Aldermen, signed by WILLIAM E. CHANNING others, be adopted as the form of application again presented to them for the use of Fan-

In motion of Mr. Ruggles Slack, oted. That Friday, at 10 o'clock, A. M., be the In motion of B. F. Hallett, it was unanimously

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting be esented to the Rev. William E. Channing, for a cloquent, elevated and dignified vindication he made in his published Address, of the right of izen, to assemble together for the purpose of ging themselves against violence, and in dethe dearest and most sacred rights " and e be requested by this meeting to prepare the be presented at the proposed meeting saeml Hall on the 8th inst.

oted. That the proceedings of this meeting be wspapers in this city and the Commonwealth by to the liberty of the press, be requested to

petition for the use of the Hall, headed by E. Channing, was then presented, and receiv-he signatures of a large number of citizens

At half past nine o'clock, the meeting which had enconducted with harmony and good order, was

GEORGE BOND, Chairman. B. F. HALLETT, Secretary.

To the Editor of the Boston Morning Post .- As dependent citizen of Boston, I thank you from toul, for your remarks in last Saturday's paper us assigned by the Mayor and Alrefusing the use of Fanonil Hail to cerpetitioners who asked it. Words cannot ex-is the deep loathing which I feel for doctrines cheap the very foundations of our free, republi-

ald it not be practicable, even at this late ent, to procure a meeting of all citizens, with-distinction of party lines, who desire to bear rd at the Polls, next Monday, against the serant which animates our City Board? For care not who I vote for, provided he is a re-dide man, and does not endorse the opinions at Board. But if ever I, knowingly, vote for if the persons who could consent to lay Boston is the burning disgrace of this proceeding, may which poor Lovejoy met in resist the some tyrannical spirit!

ONE OF THE MANY.

SHAME! SHAME!

We desire to call the particular attention of our calers to the eloquent letter of Dr. Channing in issue to can the parties of Dr. Channing in to the eloquent letter of Dr. Channing in f's paper. Of all the acts of the 'gentlemen arry and standing' in Boston, nothing has sed us more than the refusal of the city gorant to grant the use of Fancuil Hall 'for the machine meeting, to notice, in a holding a public meeting, to notice, in a of See England, who fell in defence of the this disgues, than the prelended reasons assigned for the refusal. We did not easilie, that, in any number of men, ta-sumsly, in Boston, a majority could be and, who would sanction the Alton outrage, so on, a majority could be as the majority of the Board of Aldermen have

Jone it, by this refusal. But, we were mistaken. We hope that the PEOPLE of Boston will now take the subject in hand, and teach these individuals a which, it seems, they have not yet learned, that they have not the power, however much they have the disposition, to gag the people, and to repress any manifestation of feeling in the cause of

therty, when assailed in its most vital part. And, especially, we hope that the Whigs of that city, will come forth in their strength, and dismiss those from office, who have so shamefully, sacrificed genfrom office, who have so shamefully, sacrificed genuine Whig principles. Whatever pretences the majority of the Board of Aldermen may make to Whigisin, they are not Whigs in principle. They may, for purposes of their own, attach themselves to the Whig party, but they are Tontes at heart, and should be treated as such. They have not only done the most they could, to check the right of free discussion, and to extend and give effect of the principles which led to the Alton tragedy the principles which led to the Alton tragedy— principles which strike at the very root of civil lib-erty, but they have, in effect, invited a mob, in case a portion of the citizens should attempt to exercise their inalienable rights, to rise up in opposition to the law, and re-enact the scenes of Alton in the city of Boston. We say they have, in effect, done this, for it is a truth, which ought to be written in letters of gold, that, 'A government which an-NOUNCES ITS EXPECTATION OF A MOB, DOES VIRTU-ALLY SUMMON A MOB, and resuld then east all some agent, are requested to see that a statement of the payment is forwarded to us, as soon as pracits VICTIMS.

It was the operation of this principle that led to the rior, in Boston, when the little band of FEMALES Those was so gallantly attacked and dispersed by the MOB of gentlemen, &c.; and but for this, and for Post Office, and the word stop written on the marthe countenance which is directly or money, en to such unlawful assemblages, by men, whe estations in life give consequence to their opinihe countenance which is directly or indirectly givstations in life give consequence to their opinions, they would entirely cease in New England. It is time, then, for the people to put this thing right, and we will again express the hope that the inhabitants of Boston will do it, in such a manner as to produce the most salutary influence on public sentiment, throughout the country .- Worcester Spy.

TOLERATION. The conduct of the Mayor and Aldermen of Boston, in refusing the use of Fancuil Hall to a large and respectable number of applicants, has created no small degree of excitement in that metropolis. And well it might, for it appears to have been partial, unwarrantable and unmerits of slavery, or abolition, but to afford the citizens of Boston an opportunity to express their feelings upon the most wicked outrage against the freedom of the press, and the rights of an American

We understand that one of the galleries will citizen, ever perpetrated in this country. But, we are told, such a meeting would tend to create a dis-turbance. In what way? Doct. Channing and the other petitioners, it is not pretended, would get pose, let it be held in the open air. There free-

CITY OF BOSTON.

In Board of Aldermen, November 29, 1837 :and others, for the use of Fancuil Hall on the even- in their logic than profligate in principle.

the following reasons:-

Resolutions and votes passed by a public meet-eg in Fancuil Hall, are often considered in other places as the expression of public opinion in this ity; but it is believed by the Board, that the re utions which would be likely to be sanctioned by the signers of this petition on this occasion, ought not to be regarded as the public voice of this city.

side upon a highly exciting and warmly contested ly as the acts of the party this chies apply; but for such a purpose the use of Fancuil Hall is not necessary, and the Board deem the objection to be peculiarly strong in relation to the nt petition

granting the prayer of the petition, signed by many persons, in whose judgment, public spirit, and good hold authority over a free people! feelings, the members of this Board cannot but feelings, the members place much confidence.

By order of the Mayor and Aldermen. S. F. McCLEARY, City Clerk.

A meeting of the Boston Young Men's Anti-

suffering humanity. Dr. H. I. Bowditch, Mr. O. Johnson, Mr. I. Codding

BURIAL OF MR. LOVEJOY.

The next morning, after Mr. L's death, his re-I myself saw their sneers, and overheard me of their profanc jests. One who was known o have taken a conspicuous part in the tragedy re-narked, that " if he had a fife, he would play the or the occasion .- Cincinnati Journal.

and show.'- Emancipater. heir testimony. Will not the others do as well? Every minister in the land ought to preach a ser-mon on the occasion.—Ibid.

nuch as we understand of their questions. We appose all general anti-slavery societies to occurry the same ground,—Ibid.

the 1st inst.

BOSTON.

BRIDAT, DEC. S.

1. Let all who are now in debt for the Liberator make immediate payment. 2. Let all our present subscribers forward the

money in advance for next year. 3. Let them make all reasonable and proper exerions to obtain new subscribers, who will pay in God, against Divine Revelation, against Life and Imadvance. We shall shortly send bills to most of mortality, against the Throne of the Eternal.

Those who wish to discontinue the paper please return a number forthwith, with their name,

gin. OF See notice in another column.

PUBLIC MEETING

Faneuil Hall.

A public meeting of the citizens of Boston to express their abhorrence of the recent tragedy at Alton, which resulted in the murder of the Rev. ELIJAH P. LOVEJOY for attempting to maintain the liberty of the press, will be held in 'THE OLD CRADLE OF LIBERTY,' This Day, at 10 o'clock just. For what purpose did these petitioners want the hall? for an abolition meeting? No. It was in the forenoon. We trust it will be a meeting working declared that the meeting was to be no party affair. It was not to discuss the merits or departy affair. It was not to discuss the merits or departy affair. to address the meeting, we have been told, are the Rev. Dr. Channing, (who is also to offer the resolu-

We understand that one of the galleries will be reserved for the ladies.

FANEUIL HALL REFUSED!

originate in another quarter. Is it a fact, that the inhabitants of Boston, or any number of them, are a lost to honor and duty as to attempt to create a fiot on such an occasion as this? We cannot believe it. Mr. Lovejoy is mobbed and murdered for vindicating the right of free discussion in Alton, and a meeting, proposed to be held in the old "cradic of liberty" to express an abhorrence of the folded, it is feared, by the Mayor and Aldermen, will produce a mob in Boston. Boston is the last city and the second of Aldermen, will produce a mob in Boston. Boston is the last city and the second of Aldermen, by the Rev. Dr. Chanding and more than a hundred other citizens, for the use of Faneuil Hall, with reference to the Aldermen, of the most refuse to recognise this claim, are destitute of an essential characteristic of Christianity.

3. Resolved, That in this cause of christian benevosent in, got up by some of the most active participants in the int of 1835. We expressed the confident hope, that the hall would be granted; being aware that it could not be refused without manifest injustice, and a stretch of power bordering upon absolute despotism. Almost incredible as the fact may appear abroad, and especially to posterity, it is of slavery, while others remain in criminal apathy topeople. If we had room—which we have not—to criticise them in detail, it would almost be a waste of time to do so. latter class as teolees in sheep's clothing. nen may breathe and speak without asking liberty Besides, the task is rendered quite unnecessary, in consection one, but the God that made them.—Lowell quence of the very able and independent manner in which persons, who, professing to be interested in the great intemptible and wicked pleas of the Mercantile Journal, and political sentiments of their coadjutors. Daily Advertiser, and Atlas, in justification of the decision On the Petition of WILLIAM E. CHANNING of the Board, we can only say that they are not less absurd

FANEUIL HALL GRANTED!

As might have been anticipated by the Mayor and Aldermen, had they possessed half a grain of good sense, and the smallest amount of foresight, collectively, their unrighteous refusal of Faneuil Hall to the not to be regarded as the public voice of this city.

If such resolutions were to be discussed and rejected by the meting, it could only be a scene of on being made known, created no little excitement out confusion, which would be disreputable to the city, and injurious to the glory of that consecrated Hall.

The Resolution is the glory of that consecrated Hall.

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The Resolution is the glory of the consecrated Hall. The Board think it generally inexpedient to grant rally at the old Common Council Room on the next are use of the Hall to any party who have taken a evening, and express their views on the subject. The a evening, and express their views on the subject. The act so disgraceful and disastrous. call was responded to by a crowded assembly. The question. The warmth of controversy engendered by public discussions, is little adapted to lead to the call was responded to by a crowded assembly. The by public discussions, is little adapted to lead to the call was dome which ought to characterize the nets of public assemblies. When only one party is invited to attend, and it is perfectly understood that the doings of the meetings are to be regarded mere-the doings of the meetings are to be regarded mere-the doings of the meetings are to be regarded mere-the doings of the meetings are to be regarded mere-the doings of the meetings are to be regarded mere-the doings of the meetings are to be regarded mere-the doings of the meetings are to be regarded mere-the doings of the meetings are to be regarded mere-the doings of the meetings are to be regarded mere-the doings of the meeting are to be regarded mere-the doings of the meeting are to be regarded mere-the doings of the meeting are to be regarded mere-the doings of the meeting are to be regarded mere-the doings of the meeting are to be regarded mere-the doings of the meeting are to be regarded mere-the doings of the meeting are to be regarded mere-the doings of the meeting are to be regarded mere-the doings of the meeting are to be regarded mere-the doings of the meeting are to be regarded mere-the doings of the meeting are to be regarded mere-the doings of the meeting are to be regarded mere-the doings of the meeting are to be regarded mere-the doings of the meeting are to be regarded mere-the doings of the meeting are to be regarded mere-the doings of the meeting are recorded in another column. On the presentation of a second petition for the Texan minister, to annex that teritory to the U.S. has been promptly rejected, and the Texan minister, to annex that the Texan minister, to annex the Texan minister, t their course! Undoubt emonstrance has also been received against they persisted in their determination not to open the multiply memorials to Congress at the approaching ses-

APPALLING DEVELOPEMENTS.

It required a sanguinary conflict of seven years, on A meeting of the Boston Young Men's Anti-Slavery Society, called to pass resolutions relative to the riot at Alton, and the death of Mr. Lovejoy, was held on the afternoon and evening of Thanks. who had made such sacrifices, and suffered their blood giving day, at the Lyceum Hall, Hanover street, to be so lavishly shed in the cause of HUMAN RIGHTS, the President of the Society, Rev. J. Horton, in might degenerate even to servility, within half a centu-Several resolutions were offered, and the meetoccurrence :- That, on achieving their independence, was addressed in the afternoon by Rev. Amos Phelps, Mr. Amas Walker, and others, after they would immediately begin to doubt or deny the red; and that such members disgrace their seats, misters they would immediately begin to doubt or deny the red; and that such members disgrace their seats, misters of the destriction of the destricti soundness of the doctrines for which they had contendwhich the assembly joined in prayer with Rev. soundness of the doctrines for which they had contend-Baron Stow, for the blessing of Heaven to attend ed, as applied to all mankind, who would have ventured resign. efforts of the Anti-Slavery Society, and give to to predict?-That, instead of emancipating the four huneach member the spirit which may enable them dred thousand slaves whom they held in bondage, ironly to persevere in their great work, being will- while they themselves were struggling for freedom, ng to suffer reproach and even death, for the cause they would multiply them to MILLIONS within threescore years, and make their yokes heavier and their fetters more galling, was a supposition too absurd, too atrocious for human conception or utterance. All these dreadful inconsistencies, however, are cher- this land of boasted civil and religious freedom.

ished realities. Nearly one-fifth part of the American people are at this moment held in chains and slavery mains were removed, by a few of his friends from by their own countrymen !—and it is far more perilous the warehouse in which he died, to his family. It to plead for their deliverance, than it was for the colonwas manifest, as the hearse moved through the street, that the malignity of his enemies, not have street, that the malignity of his enemies, not have been engaged in a moral campaign to redeem them from ing spilled his heart's blood, still burned against bondage, for a period equal in duration to the revolutionary war; yet they clank their chains, and their cries continue to enter into the ear of the Lord of Saba-

When we first unfurled the banner of the Liberator lead-march for him." The next morning, his friends

When we first unfurled the banner of the Liberator, usembled and quietly deposited his remains in the we anticipated a severe struggle with the foul Spirit of There were no public Slavery, whose name is BLASPHEMY. 'Canst thou draw xercises except a prayer at his funeral, -it being out the slaveholding leviathan with a hook? or his tongue was the most expressive sermon with a cord which thou lettest down? Wi'l he make many supplications unto thee? will he speak soft words unto thee? Shall not one be cast down even at the sight of this meeting. SYMPATHY FOR THE WIDOW AND FATHERLESS. bim? There is scarcely any that dare stir him up —A letter from brother Tyler, in Connecticut, says that a large meeting was held on Sabbath evening, in the Rev. Mr. M'Ewen's church, Middletown, and eth up himself, the mighty are afraid.' We knew it after a solemn sermon by brother Storrs, in com-after a solemn sermon by brother Storrs, in com-memoration of the martyred Lovejov, a collection was taken up, amounting to \$37,15, 'for his family, that if a huge system of licentiousness, robbery and NOW OURS, as every abolitionist ought to say oppression could thrive on the American soil, it must be because there were deep corruption and almost total in-The classes most directly interested in the late sensibility on the part of the people. But, we confess, massacre, are ministers and editors—the lights of the awful state of this nation, which subsequent de-the public mind. The latter have generally borne velopoments have made manifest, we had no adequate conception. Whatever scenes of violence might transpire in the slaveholding States, we did not anticipate that, in order to uphold southern slavery, the free States Our Boston friends, of the Spectator Association, would voluntary trample under foot all order, law and broad transfer of the Spectator Association, would voluntary trample under foot all order, law and broad transfer of the Spectator Association, would voluntary trample under foot all order, law and broad transfer or the Spectator Association, would voluntary trample under foot all order, law and broad transfer or the Spectator Association, would voluntary trample under foot all order, law and broad transfer or the Spectator Association and the Spectator Association an are requested to publish our editorial article of last week, as the best answer we can give to so as incendiaries and outlaws. It did not occur to us, that best answer we can give to so as incendiaries and outlaws. It did not occur to us, that as incendiaries and outlaws. It did not occur to us, that nearly every religious sect, and every political party, and part of his St. Charles letter, and then read his DECLARATION of SENTIMENTS; suppose all general anti slavery societies to occupy the same ground.—Ibid.

Benjamin Watkins Leigh, late U. S. Senator from Virginia, and one of the most distinguished citizens of that State, died at his residence in Richmond on the lat inst.

and the every political party, and then read his DECLARATION of SENTIMENTS; bow old raily on the side of the oppressor; that Doctors, of Divinity, Professors of Theology, Presidents of Colleges, and those who claim to be ministers of the gospel would have the impiety to justify the enslavement of men by the Bible; that public halls and meeting-houses would be closed against those who might wish to 'plead the read his DECLARATION of SENTIMENTS; bow old remainder the delivered a powerful discourse, when the delivered a powerful discourse, and then read his DECLARATION of SENTIMENTS; bow old remainder the delivered a powerful discourse, when the delivered a powerful discourse, when the delivered a powerful discourse, and then read his DECLARATION of SENTIMENTS; bow old remainder the delivered a powerful discourse, and then read his DECLARATION of SENTIMENTS; box of Divinity, Professors of Theology, Presidents of Colleges, and then read his DECLARATION of SENTIMENTS; box of Divinity, Professors of Theology, Presidents of Colleges, and then read his DECLARATION of SENTIMENTS; box of Divinity, Professors of Theology, Presidents of Colleges, and then read his DECLARATION of SENTIMENTS; box of Divinity, Professors of Theology, Presidents of Colleges, and then read his DECLARATION of SENTIMENTS; box of Divinity, Professors of Theology, Presidents of Colleges, and then read his DECLARATION of SENTIMENTS; box of Divinity, Professors of Theology, Presidents of Colleges, and then read his DECLARATION o

for justice, in the name of humanity, and according to the law of the living God'—and opened to those who were the deadliest exemies of freedom and Christianity; or that the right of petition would be denied to the pe TO OUR FRIENDS AND SUBSCRIBERS.

The great amount and intense interest of our anti-slavery matter seems to render it necessary of any system or institution, in the republic, would be that the size of the Liberator should not be dimin- regarded as dangerous or unconstitutional; -least of all ished. If it is to be continued in its present form that it would be necessary for any man to lay down his

> and madness of their protectors and apologists in Church and State, are but the tremendous convulsions, the fearful delirium, the dying throes of an expiring nation. The American people are waging war, not against England or France, or the combined powers of Europe; but against the Rights of Mankind, against the image of

DR. CHANNING'S LETTER. The Letter of Dr. Channing to the City Authoritie

or, rather, to the people of Boston and the Commonwealth-is one of those brilliant emanations which become lights in the p th of history, and shed

'Through the dark depths of Time their vivid flame. It is a noble, spirit-stirring production, and, as a whole, worthy of the present great and solemn crisis. In appealing from the arbitrary decision of ' the powers that be ' to the will of the people-in declaring that a government which announces its expectation of a mobdoes virtually summon a mob-and in saying that Boston, through its municipal government, is now urging the Alton miscreants to go on, destroy the press, pu down the liberty of speech, and murder the chizen who asserts it-in these three particulars, Dr. Channing displays unusual boldness, and uses the utmost plainness speech. In what a humiliating attitude are the Mayor and Aldermen placed by this Letter!

WINDHAM COUNTY (CT.) A. S. SOCIETY. At a meeting of the Windham County Anti-Slavery Society convened in Abington meeting house, Mon-

1. Resolved, That we recognise those only as abolitionists, who hold and publish the doctrine, that slaveholding under all circumstances is sinful, and every slaveholder is a sinuer, bound instantly to repent, and do works meet for repentance, by breaking every yoke, and letting the oppressed go free.

2. Resolved, That the cause of our oppressed coun trymen has an imperative claim upon the open advocacy, We stated in our last number, that an application had originate in another quarter. Is it a fact, that the been made to the Board of Aldermen, by the Rev. Dr. Chanden property of Ports of Port

and a meeting, proposed to be light in the out die of liberty" to express an abhorrence of the foul deed, it is feared, by the Mayor and Aldermen, will produce a mob in Boston. Boston is the last city by the Mayor and that would wish to the fact may appear abroad, and especially to posterity, it is for slavery, while others remain in criminal apathy to-the fact may appear abroad, and especially to posterity, it is for slavery, while others remain in criminal apathy to-the fact may appear abroad, and especially to posterity, it is once, and if it be not so now, the blood of the sires has ceased to flow in the veins of their degenerate sons. The meeting will be held, it ought to be held, and, if a hall cannot be obtained for the purpose, let it be held in the composite. The pose, let it be held in the composite of the process and the process and the process are insuling to the common sense of the process. The meeting will be held, it ought to be people. If we had room—which we have not—to criticise fellow professions belief.

4. Resolved, That we doubt the sincerity of those the editors of the Courier, Morning Post, and Daily Advo- cause of human rights and universal liberty, halt by the cate, have spoken out, at length, on this subject. As for the way-side to criticise the language, manners, or religious

5. Resolved. That we accord in sentiment with GERRIT SMITH, 'That the object of our Society is not to increase our numbers, but to publish God's truth and ng of Monday, the 4th of December,

Resolved, That in the opinion of this board, it is nexpedient to grant the prayer of said petition, for the second of the Alton murder. Verily, they will have their respectively. through which persons may come into our ranks, who are not willing mantully to come in fby confession past errors, through the strait and narrow] portals of everlasting Truth.

6. Resolved, That the wresting of Texas from Mexico, that slavery might be re-established where the benign policy of the latter power had abolished it, meets with our unqualified abhorrence.
7. Resolved, That the rejection of the professed al-

are encouraged by it to renewed efforts to prevent an

8. Resolved, That although the proposal, on the part ey had but could not obtain by treaty, should arouse the people to one-and that was, that the election for Mayor and Al. a still stronger determination to arrest a deed so foul and dermen will take place on Monday next, and they had therefore some apprehensions as to the result, in case this country not to be fulled into a fatal security, but to Hall. Unprincipled men! how utterly unworthy to sion, protesting against the measure as derogatory to our national character, a violation of the faith of treaties, prejudicial to the cause of human freedom, and danger ous to the union of the States.

9. Resolved, That the existence of slavery and the slave trade in the District of Columbia proves that the the part of the American colonies with the mother North has something to do with slavery, and that it is country, to maintain the 'self-evident truths,' that all the duty of the people of the free states to petition and voted for a resolution, declaring that Congress ought not table all memorials on the subject, unread and represent their constituents, and ought forthwith to

10. Resolved, That the Congress of the United States by declaring the traffic in men on the coast of Africa to be piracy, while at the same time it sanctions and protects the traffic in men between the several States of the Union, is guilty, on itsown showing, of aiding and abetting piracy; unless it be more criminal to trade in Africans on the coast of Guinea, than in Americans in

11. Resolved, That justice, humanity and religion, national reputation, consistency and safety, the perpetuity of the Union, and the cause of universal freedom, urge it upon the people of the free States, to remot strate loudly against the longer continuance of the foul crimes in the District of Columbia: and we urge it upon the people of the several towns of this county, male and female, to take measures forthwith for the thorough circulation of petitions to Congress, to be presented at

the approaching session. 12. Resolved, That we cordially recommend the Boston Liberator, edited by William Lloyd Garrison, to the countenance and support of the friends of humanity and equal rights, in this county.

13. Resolved, That the publishers of the Liberator and Emancipator be requested to publish the doings of 14. Resolved. That this society adjourn to meet

again on Tuesday the 9th day of January, 1838, at 10 o'clock, A. M in Chaplin meeting house.

The meeting was ably addressed by Rev. Sidney Holman of North Killingly, and H. B. Stanton of New

GREAT AND SOLEMN MEETING IN BROAD. WAY TABERNACLE, NEW YORK. This meeting was held with reference to the murder of Mr. Lovejoy. One of our New-York friends writes—

'We had an immense throng at the Tabernacle last we had an immense throng at the labernacie has night. Hundreds went away, unable to gain admittance on account of the press. Bro. Blain read the first hymn; bro. Duffield read appropriate passages of scripture; bro. T. S. Wright uttered a fervent prayer; bro. True read the dirge; bro. Leavitt gave a succinct history of the martired Lovejoy's life, read extracts from his letter the research in the property of the martired loveloys. TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The friend who advises us to wear a whig is informed that it would not be in character for us to appear in disguise.

'A Poor Woman' has forwarded to us fourteen long pages of closely written reflections on slavery—but the publication of so long an essay is entirely out of the question, even if the manuscript were far better than it is. It contains some sensible thoughts, however, very creditable to the intelligence, humanity and piety of the writer. We shall try to give extracts hereafter

The Appeal of Thomas Calvin Cook, who appears to have suffered severely at the hands of southern slaveholders for the crime of being an Englishman and hostile to slavery, shall appear in our next. The communication of D. C. C .- W .- Truth, 'who

offers himself, as a practical printer, to go and print the Alton Observer for Mrs Lovejoy,' and we know he is suitable person-Elizabeth-Edith-&c. &c. all relating to the martyred Lovejoy-are on file for publica-The reply of ' Plaindealer' to the letter of the Rev.

Samuel H. Peckham, and another from Groton, will probably be published; though we think that letter demnation with it, and is its own severes carries its co reproach. Hence we let it pass without comment. We are truly obliged to our friend A. S. of Bath, for his letter. The poems to which he refers have not been

published. The verses which he is desirous of obtain-

ing shall be forwarded to him whenever printed-prob

ably very seon. The sensible remarks of H. upon the Constitution of the new evangelical society, which, by the way, is not yet in existence, are on file; also the proceedings of the Baptist Church in Hanover, Mass .- of the citizens of Weymouth, preparatory to organizing a town enti-slave-ry society—of the Plymouth A. S. Society, in reference to the Alton tragedy-of the Managers of the Dor-chester Society-and of the Managers of the East Fal-

W. E. is at a loss to perceive how Judge Morton, en ertaining such views as he has recently expressed on the subject of slavery, can give his name and influence in favor of Mr. Van Buren. He cannot consistently advocate the re-election of the present incumbent, bu he is not required to abandon his democratic principles secause Mr. Van Buren is the supporter of slavery.

lowfield (Pa.) Society.

The apprehensions of our friends C. S. at Pawtucket, and R. P. at Providence, are certainly groundless. The former says- By making Christ and perfect holiness the standard, I conclude you do not mean to be on Antinomian ground, and yet Antinomians have used very much the same dialect.' Names with us are of ittle consequence. If to preach 'Christ and him crucified' as the only standard of obedience, is to 'make Christ a minister of sin,' or ' to strike at the moral law of God,' we shall assuredly reject him, like the Jews. as the Savior of sinners.

WORCESTER CONVENTION OF CLERGYMAN. We learn from a friend, that this body met on the 5th nstant, and continued its sessions through that and the ollowing day. About 80 clergymen, of various denomnations, were present. Most of the time was occupied in the discussion of a declaration of sentiments, drafted with great ability by Rev. Mr. Allen of Shrewebury. It gave a graphic description, and as true as graphic, of Slavery, and was sound in principle. It came before the convention as the report of the committee on business, and was accompanied with a counter report from the minority of the committee. The brethren all came as much opposed to slavery as any body,' and after two lays' discussion, found themselves so much agreed that they could not agree, and so postponed both reports in-definitely, adjourned the convention to a future day, appointed a committee to draft another declaration o entiments, to be laid before them for adoption-provided they can agree-when they meet spain.

NOBLE DECLARATION.

We are happy to be able to record another instance of nanly independence in the pulpit, and one which we trust is only the first proof that Lovejoy has not fallen in vain. On Sunday last, the 26th alt. Rev. EDWARD B. HALL. of the first Unitarian Church in Providence, came out in his pulpit with a full and explicit declaration in favor of the principles of abolition. His discourses, during the day, were levoted to subjects of what may be called sinning in corpocations, multitudes and mobs, by the commission of acts which individuals would be ashamed to be guilty. In the afternoon, he brought his meaning to a point, which no one could misunderstand. He condemned, with deserved repobation, the late atrocious outrages at the W his stand as an Anti-Slavery man, and avowed his determi-nation to maintain it till he should be silenced in the manner practised elsewhere. He quoted, with happy effect, the celebrated exclamation of Patrick Henry, Gentlemen

nany cry peace, peace,' &c.

The conduct of Mr. Hall, in this instance, is the more norable to him from the fact, that but a very small portion of his congregation have any sympathy with the expres-sion of such opinions and feelings. His brethren in the sac-red desk, in showing the same independence and love of truth, will follow a noble example.

ATROCIOUS !

When the news of the Alton riot and murder was recived in this city, the Atlas was among the first and oldest in reprobation of the horrid tragedy, and in jusifying the course pursued by the lamented Lovejoy. Within a few days, however, it has changed its patriotic one into that of ruffianism, on pretence that a new aspect is given to the affair-mark !- by a clerical correspondent of the New-York Observer! This is now the inguage of falsehood and murder which it utters : Stripping the subject of all the extraneous " lend-

ings," which faction or prejudice has given to it, we can regard it only as a municipal riot—flagrant and illegal as all riots are—but having about as much to do with slavery and the liberty of the press, as it has with phrenology and animal magnetism. It may find a hundred parallels in the riots of New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Vicksburg, where men have fallen martyrs to their own imprudence and defiance of the laws. This riot was like many others. A mob was raised-and the result was that two of the principal mobocrats were killed -- for from the evidence of the unprejudiced clergyman, whose account we have quoted, it cannot be disguised that Mr. Lovejoy was first an agitator and then a MOBOCRAT—first inflaming a riot, and then riotously defying it, instead of throwing himself upon the laws of the land for protection. He was no martyr to the liberty of the press; but martyr to his own folly, insubordination and inde-The best-comment we can make upon the above atro-

cious paragraph is to copy the reply made by this same Atlas to the remark of the St. Louis Republican, that the guilt of the transaction at Alton will ever rest with hose who madly and obstinately persisted in the attempt to establish an abolition press there. Public opin-ion will hold them responsible for the consequences.'— To this the Atlas replied : In other words, if a man chooses to publish a

no there were, it man chooses to possiss a newspaper in which he advocates sentiments disa-greeable to a certain portion of his fellow-citizans, they are not only at liberty to destroy his printing press, but if, in the course of the operation, they should happen to kill the editor, the 'guilt' of that unfortunate occurrence,' will rest, r not upon the ourderers, but upon the victim! An editor, under such circumstances, may not only be lawfully as-sassinated, but his brother editors, in describing the 'unfortunate occurrence,' are to pronounce him guilty of his own death! Who would choose to publish a newspaper upon these terms? Is this what we find described in our constitutions and our statutes, as 'the liberty of the press?' We should rather take it to be the liberty of burglary and asassination. According to this version of the law, words, pistols, and gunpowder, are fully r essary to the vocation of an editor, than pens or ink horns. He will have frequent occasion to deal, not only in 'paper pellets of the brain,' but in 'pel-lets' of a very different sort.

TP Alluding to the public meeting which was held at the Common Council Room in this city on Sunday vening last, that hypocritical and false print, the New Vork Journal of Commerce, heads a paragraph thus Abolitionists vs. the Lord's Day'!!- and then adds, The Abolitionists did hold a meeting in Boston last Sabbath evening,' &c. There is not a word of truth in this statement. Abolitionists had nothing to do in calling the meeting-they took no part in its proceedingsit was not one of their planning. Will the Journal of Commerce correct it misstatement?

(G-This day published—' Right and Wrong in Boston, or 1837.' For sale at 25, Cornhill.

IRREVERENCE. The editors of the Speciator are shock-d to learn that at a Temperance Convention, a few years INTEVERENCE. The editors of the Spectator are shock-ed to learn that at a Temperance Convention, a few yeard since, a 'mechanic's apprentice' had the audacity to reply to a doctor of divinity, and, what is worse, to overwhelm him with defeat and confusion. They meurafully remark, that this presumption 'is is accordance with the spirit of the age,' but 'in the olden time, it was not so '--and, in the true spirit of their 'evangelical' liumility, they sneeringly add, 'This generation is doubtless wiser than their fathers, when mechanics' apprentices and main-servents have become teachers of divinity'!

'I am Sir Oracle; and when I speak,
Let no doe one his month.'

Let no dog ope his month."

MODERATION. Yesterday was the day at which the meeting stood adjourned for organizing the new 'evangehical' anti-shavery society; but, as no notice to this effect appeared in the Spectator of Wednesday, we presume no such meeting was held. This tardiness does not seem much like remembering those in bonds as bound with them.

WEYMOUTH. By the joint invitation of the anti-slavery ocieties in Weymouth and Braintree, it was our privilege o address a large assembly on Sabbath evening last, in the to address a mage assume to the subject of slavery.

The spacious house was entirely filled—and it has never been our lot to address a more attentive audience. At the close of the lecture, the sum of \$25,71 was generously contributed for the benefit of Mrs. Lovejoy and family.

A DISCOVERY. The last Speciator says that it has " never regarded the anti-slavery cause as unpopular, in the proper sense of that term.' Indeed! Then Christ and his apostles were never unpopular, for a similar reason. Query-What is the 'proper sease' of the term unpopular'

'UPON THE OLD FOUNDATION AGAIM.'-Such is bro. Goodell's exclamation, on reading our remark that all the laws and commandments of Jehovah are trodden under foot' by those who make merchandise of his We can smile at this. Does bro. G. really mage. appose that we have ever believed that obedience to the immutable laws of God is no longer binding upon men? 'He that hath the Son, bath life; and he that hath not the Son of God, hath not life."

LIBERATOR, VOL. VIII.

The eighth volume of the Liberator commences January, 1838. From that time, the terms will be TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS IN ADVANCE, or THREE DOL-LARS in six months from the time of subscribing. But in all cases, the publisher would prefer payment in advance, to any increase of price. The paper will depend entirely on its subscribers for support, having no aid from any society.-From the commencement of the paper, it has been a pecuni-ary burden to the publisher. It is now confidently believed, at its friends will cheerfully comply with the abo and make exertions to extend its circulation, at the commencement of the new volume. When it is remembered that this paper is nearly all filled with reading matter, and that it erives very little support from advertisements, it will be percaived that its terms are lower than those of the religio spers of Boston. Has it not friends enough to give it a lib-

ral support ? 63- All Anti-Slavery agents and officers of Anti-Slavery locieties, in any part of the United States, are hereby comnissioned to act as agents for the paper; and their receipts, or money received, will be considered valid by the publisher. It is very desirable to have local agents in various parts of the country, and to have a list published in the paper. All who are willing to act as such, are respectfully requested to covard their names to the publisher, as soon as practicable.

N. B. It has been industriously circulated by the eneies of the Liberator, and by some of its profes that at the commencement of the new volume, slavery was to ecome a subordinate topic. This is not true; the grand, int object of this paper will continue to be, the Ablition of American Slavery.

ISAAC KNAPP.

3 00

Further contributions for Mrs. Lovejoy. Collection at a prayer meeting of the Free Church Elijah T. Loud, South Weymouth.

ohn James Appleton, Monthly concert at Roxbury, by Jno. Jones, do Sandwich, by Josiah Gifford, 7 57 do Lyceum Hall, Boston, by J. V. Himes, 20 00

Joseph Robbins,
Union Religious Society of Braintree and Waymouth, by Mr. Garrison, For Massachusetts A. S. Society.

Wm. James Foley, membership

el Philbrick, pledge at Worcester

Mosinan. ames Morrill, for the Liberator, paid February last 10 00

John James Appleton do, 10 00

The \$25\$ arknowledged from the Lynn Ladies' A. S. Society, in the last paper, as for Mrs. Lovejoy, was intended for the Mass. Society, for the support of the Liberator.

HENRY G. CHAPMAN, Treasurer Mass. A. B. Society.

SANDWICH, Nov. 28th, 1897.

MR. HENRY G. CHAPMAN : Dear Sir-Enclosed is a five dollar bank note, and a half English sovereign in gold, being the amount of the collection taken up at our Monthly Concert of pr of slavery, on Monday evening last. You are requested to forward it to the afflicted widow of the late Rev. Elijah P. Lovejoy, as a small token of our sympathy for her. We ha heard with deep regret of the murder of Mr. Lovejoy, and think we cannot better appropriate the collection taken at one Monthly Concert, than by sending it to his afflicted widow and orphans. Judging from the state of feeling here, I believe brother Lovejoy has stain more in his death, than in

Yours for the afflicted and the oppressed, JOSIAH GIFFORD, Secretary of Sandwich A. S. Society.

LETTERS.

J. Lewis, J. R. Morse, Z. Robbins, (your money not being current, we have returned it to the Post Master at Hank,) E. R. Tyler, O. H. Dibble, M. Collins, W. Farris, M. W. Gibson, P. Master, E. Greenwich, R. I. R. Williams, I. Gould, H. S. Noyes, A. M. Hawkine, P. Le B. Stickney, B. Wood, W. Green, jr. J. N. Prescott, P. M. Granville, J. Fessenden, J. H. Harris, A. W. Lovell.

REMITTANCES.

Danie Hadsdon \$2 50, George Vinton 2, Lewis and Per-y 2, Levi Shaw 2, T. Gilbert 2, A. S. Society Pawtucket, R. I. 21, J. J. Lane 4, J, H. Wright 2, N. Harlow 2, W. H. Hunt 2, T. Clapp 2 50, J. Fish 0 85, Mrs. M. L. Jones 2 S. Lovett 2 O Holten 2 50 J. Cov 2 M. Rolles 2 F. Bates 2 50, H. L. Noyes 2, Alfred A. Child 2 50, A. E. Salter 2 50, W. Taylor 2, A. Raymond 2 50, Mary Mann 2, Sarah A. Pile 2, Abigail S. Wilson 2, Phebe M. Way 2, Luther Gotting 2, Edwin Forbes 2 50, Samuel Gibbons 2, J. Caolidge 2, Oel Farnsworth 1 25.

BACK NO'S WANTED.

Those who have copies of No. 84, 42, or 43, of Vol. 7, will confer a great favor by sending them directly to this of-63-NEW AGENTS. JAMES FULTON, JR. and MARY

ANN PIERCE, E. Fallowfield, Pa. and Vicinity. JOHN

Cox, Kennett, Pa. and vicinity.

SPLENDID EXHIBITION. Mr. Southard will deliver the lecture before the Adelphis Union, next Tuesday evening, on the subject of Astronomy. He will have a variety of excellent apparatus, and a large number of illuminated diagrams, which will give his auditure. tors a more vivid conception of the sublime at truths of astronomy, than they could gain by volumes of mere lescription.

In addition to the astronomical diagrams, a large number of beautiful figures, in illustration of natural history, have been kindly placed at his dispesal for exhibition. Those who would secure seats, will find it necessary to be punctual.

NOTICE.

A meeting of the Dorchester Anti-Slavery Society will be held at the Village Church (Rev. Mr. Sanford's) THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING at 7 o'clock, precisely; on which occasion, an address will be delivered by Rev. Mr. Phelps of Boston.

DIED, in Waltham, 8th inst. Mrs. Mary, wife of Peter . Frazier, aged 21, formerly of Boston. ing, 15th inst. Abby Bethiah, daughter of Mr. Sumner and Mrs. Alecta Weston, aged 3 years and 4 months.

In Dorchester, Wm. Lloyd Garrison, only child of Mr.

Wm. and Mrs. Caroline Peaks, aged 7 months.

Yes! he's gone! the blooming flower Was blighted by Almighty Power; The lovely form, the smiling face,

Have yielded to death's cold embrace !

LITERARY.

For the Liberator.

Come, Lord Jesus, come quickly. Come. I'm ready to depart-Guardian angel, why delay ? Come and bear my soul away. I have fought the fight of faith-Overcome the fear of death; Now I long to be at home-Blessed Jesus, quickly come Earth has lost its charms to me-Nothing pleases that I see; Nothing more can satisfy,

Till my spirit reach the sky. Come, O come-I long to rest On my Saviour's gentle breast-Where the storms of life are o'er,

And fieree passions rage no more Now they come! the angel band! Hear their music sweet and grand ! Soon, av. spon I'll be at home Come, Lord Jesus, quickly come.

D. C. C.

For the Liberator LOVEJOY.

By ALONZO LEWIS. Martyr of Truth and Sense! ill nobly hast thou striven; And perished in the brave defence Of rights which God has given.

Twas joy to thee to bleed ! Thou lov'dst thy country wall; And they hast done a noble deed, As Washington or Tell !

The fame is shining bright, Enrolled among the brave; For thou hast battled for the right, And found a martyr's grave Thy name, which wreaths entwine,

Richer and purer yet, A never-setting star shall shine, Brighter than Lafayette. They thought to crush the truth,

By pressing down thy soul ! But Virtue has eternal youth, And power beyond control. Let every freeman's breath

For he has died a patriot's death. And triumphed where he fell ! The pen which manhood draws, His bravery shall bless; For he has suffered in the cause Of Freedom, and the press !

The rout of slavery's herd His slaughter shall atone; And Lovejoy be the battle word, To lead our spirits on !

DIRGE. BY E. MACK.

Sung at the funeral services at the Congregationalist m ing-house, Dover, N. H. Wednesday evening, Nov. 29th, memoration of the murder of the Rev. Mr. Lovejoy Hark !- from Freedom's western plain,

Sounds of direful tumult come— Lo! 'tis SLAVERY'S lawless reign 'Midst this land called FREEDON'S HOME ! Hark !-- a hundred demons' yell Reads afar the midnight air-

Freedom's MARTYR falleth there ! LOVEJOY bleeds !- now Slavery quaffs Deeply from the Martyr's veins! Wild the bloody Demon laughs, Loud the joy infernal reigns !

LOVEJOY bleeds !- COLUMBIA, thou, Truer son hadst not than he Whom thou sacrificest now, To thy own curst Slavery !

LOVEJOY dies !- weep, wretched SLAVE-FRIENDS of God and Man, deplore He, who for you, death did brave, Lives, to plead your cause, no more! LOVEJOY rests !- his body slain,

Feliest foes can do no more Rises high his soul, to reign

Hark !- a wailing, deep and low-Woman's groan, and children's eries-ORPHAN2' grief-a Widow's wo,-His, who Freedom's Martyr dies.

Freedom's GENIUS, at his grave, Kindles high her dimmed light : Crying blood—to avenge and save-Wakes Jehovah's Arm of RIGHT!

From the Massachusetts Sp THE ALTON RIOT.

O! who has a tengue to express the disgust, That is due to a merciless meb? Who, law, right, and honor, would trample to dust, And, finadlike, demolish and rob?

But how must that feeling transcend human thought, And herror each beating breast fill, When the mol, to demoniac vengeance, is wrought, And the weak and the innocent kill!

When poor human nature, excited by wrong, Beyond rigid justice, assail. We, almost, excuse the excitable throng, And throw over Charity's veil. But when not a tittle of wrong is the cause.

Not even to Schishness' eyes, That they trample on equity, justice, and laws-When the shield, that the law, to defend us, has given,

Away from us radely is thrust,
"Tis a subject of joy when the tyrant is driven, And trampled, contemptuous, to dust But, when this bright shield is secured as our own

We rush to demolish another's,
The Devils might blush for their malice, outdone For they would not injure their brothers. Shame-shame to thee, Alton, and shame to each son, Who join'd the demoniac strife! If a drop of pure blood in their system had run,

They would not have trifled with life. Ye boast of your freedom, in thought and in word, Secured by your laws, as ye say; And with the same breath, ye have taken the sword, To wrest it from others away.

Should the king of the Frank take a tittle, alone, From the press, of its freedom, by law, Well-well might he tremble for empire and throne, Though centuries had wrapt them in awe:

And—shame! shall COLUMBIANS, less jealous of right,

Themselves be the wretches to rob? In riot and plunder and murder delight?

All join'd in a merciless mob Ye say that your victim, your feelings abused, Nor heeded the wishes ye made, And, though often commanded to silence, refused. And, like Peter, your wish disobeyed Pass then, if ye like the disgrace, a decree, Restricting the press and the tongue, And the man, disobeying among ye, shall be,

By an infamous mob, shot or hung. Then, like old Busiris, ye'll see the disgust Of a universe staining your brow, And be shunn'd by the virtuous, the peaceful and just;

But not be call'd treacherous, as now ; For your laws promise freedom in word and in thought, To all who, among ye, may stay, But the first word they utter, and ye like it not, Ye mob him and rob him and slay.

Arouse ye, Altonians, arouse ye amain, And punish the authors of guilt; O! wipe from your star, on our banner, the stain, Yes, even though blood must be spilt.

O! have ye not heard how our ferefathers fought For a poor, paltry tax upon tea? Not rested from toil, till their prowess had wrought

Redemption complete for the free And can we sit calmly, while wretches assail The holiest boon that they won-? He who would rouse him but cowardly quail,

Cannot be of Freedom, a son. Then rouse thee, O! Alton, let stern justice reign, From the lawless their weapons to wrest, Then may'st thou, young city, shine brightly again, Like a beautiful star in the west.

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Fall River Patriot. A NARROW ESCAPE.

SAYBROOK, Nov. 28, 1837. Dear Sir,—Perhaps you will be surprised at my addressing you from this nook of the world, on a stick of timber, with her infant in her but your surprise will not equal my joy. If you arms. will be patient a few moments, I will give you A some outlines of the story and the facts which brought me here:

I started from Fall River for New York on the wharf, and no one supposed that she would the flood. attempt to go out, as no other than an insane A subsequent account states that seven bodto proper English means—is all ashore that is store-houses are covered with water; a great going ashore,—is all aboard that is coming quantity of salt has been lost, and flour injured. Some vessels are dismasted and driven ashore. cographer yet to come will give us a better one. We left the Wharf, and after coming very near running down several vessels lying at anchor, it was found impossible to proceed further.— We then 'let go' the anchor; supposing this the surf on one side beating upon the shore, and the ringing of the bells at Newport on the a battle has been fought and lives lost, but tions)-the former quite as unpleasant upon a mariner's ear as the latter upon a democrat office-holder's. By the way, what had the illumination overhead on the evening of our last sanguinary results. election day to do with the dense fog that prevailed on the day of celebration?

About 11 o'clock, the wind veered round to

nounced to the unsleeping passengers that we should soon be on our way to New York. The Capt. of the Lexington—Vanderbilt—as it is to near 3000, with 8 pieces of artillery, and a detachment of the Lexington and the control of the cont pretty well understood, has the 'go ahead' bump strongly developed. Nothing remarka-fort, and has with him two of Napoleon's officers ble occurred, except a strong wind increasing every moment to a gale, Miss Judith requiring penance as usual from every passenger, until we got into the Race. When there, it seemed French party, arrived here this morning and brings the increase of the french party, arrived here this morning and brings the interest of the first order. that the very elements of wind and water were this intelligence.' contending in a war, 'the knife to the hilt 'to see which should have the mastery ; our frail bark (for so I call her, though she has brought CANADA-ENGAGEMENT BETWEEN THE us into port) seemed hardly competent to withstand such powerful odds; but she, like the pawing war horse, rushed into battle; the contest was a long one, and if not bloody, it was certainly a wet one. We finally gained the They are a little to the westward of Plumb Is-When we came on them, being about was not known. day-light, the gale still increasing, there was an St. Charles, about 30 miles below Montreal, and are ried every thing away forward—hatch from the forecastle, sky-lights to the bar and cabin back of that, every sea pouring in hogsheads of waof that, every sea pouring in hogsheads of water. All was consternation—passengers com-ing from the cabin half dressed and drenched water. I was on the deck and near the cabin door when the mate came running aft and Dennis, when they were attacked by the Canadian sang out to the clerk, 'Do for God's sake give populace, and after a severe engagement driven ne nails and a hammer, for we are going lasked a hand who came running aft. down.' what was the matter. 'Matter,' says he, 'you will know in five minutes!' never did that short sentence fall upon my ear pregnant with such interest. Five minutes! a short time this to arrange matters preparatory short time this to arrange matters preparatory shall publish in another bulletin. All seems to de-for another scene! A thousand questions pend on the result of this expedition, as the entire pressed themselves upon my mind that wanted mmediate answers; yet still, I know not how, but I was calm; fear had left and hope had taonly hope was to put her into the trough of the sea, and attempt to get into Saybrook. This

ken possession. It was soon announced that the places were stopped, and we attempted to go ahead; this was found impossible, and our cver, we have no authentic information. was a dangerous experiment, but must be tried. The first sea that came crippled the boat down on her side, and every one that followed made into an excitement or sensation, for a day or two a complete breach over us. All hands were past, by the arrival of a set of wild boys from the piped to the windward to trim ship, but we could not bring her up, and it seemed as though she must go over. The passengers were wet ing, yelling, and barking, and pow-wowing, (hourshe must go over. The passengers were wet to the skin; life preservers were all inflated, days past. On Tuesday at 11 o'clock, the hour apand every one expected that moment would be pointed by the President, the whole delegation, tothe last. A gentleman who had a very intergether with their agent and some half dozen attachesting boy about six years old, had taken a spread from his berth and tied it round himself and boy, resolved to link their fates together, thrilling nature took place, and one which is well and boy, resolved to link their fates together, and yet there could be no hope of saving either in case we foundered. While in this situation,

and yet there could be no hope of saving either in case we foundered. While in this situation, to add to our trouble, the tiller rope broke, and a man had to be sent down to rig another; while this was doing, we were tossed about at the mercy of the waves. However, we arrived here a complete wreck; goods wet, some washed overboard; cabin wet, passengers wet, &c. here a complete wreck; goods wet, some washed overboard; cabin wet, passengers wet, &c.
We have been very busy all day drying carpets,
We have been very busy all day drying carpets,
A gentlemanly silence and reserve pervaded the A gentlemanly silence and reserve pervaded the capter was paring to start this evening if the wind goes whole throng for a few moments, amid savage and down. Yours, &c.

GREAT GALE AT BUFFALO .- Accounts from the North state that a violent gale was experi-enced at Buffalo on the 22d inst. which caused them by the hand of the objects of than was ever known before.

'All this time the wind was increasing in futhe streets-and the waters rising to an unpre- his naked arms embraced his Great Father part of the city. Amid the roar of the wind and waves, were heard the shricks of drowning wretches, men struggling with the risis of drowning wretches, men struggling with the risis of drowning wretches. wretches, men struggling with the rising waters, and little children waked from their warm pillows by the flood, from which, amid the storm and darkness, there was no escape.-These persons resided in some miserable shells of buildings on the exposed neck of land between

Some ten or twelve houses-part of them uninhabited-were washed completely from their debut in the splendid Hall of the President, foundations across the creek, and are now strewed about in every direction. Several vessels were stranded high and dry, on the beach. Scene The schooner Edward Bancroft lays up in the centre of Ohio st. She even dragged her anchor some distance up into the city. The

on shore, but not materially damaged. the catastrophe—cannot at present be ascer-tained. Five bodies have been brought to the tained. Five bodies have been brought to the watch-house, but many probably have not yet been discovered. Those are two children of that city, thus alludes to the extreme fluctuation in John Germain, a young man, name unknown, the wife of Wm. Judson, and a colored woman. Wm. Judson lived in a house near the stone building, foot of Mechanic street. When his entire bank, and with it broke almost every other house was destroyed, his two children were in bed, and have not yet been found. He and his built the celebrated great Exchange in Boston wife got on the canal bridge, where she perished of the cold, and he escaped by swimming to
a pile of boards, from which he was rescued.
We saw him this morning, wrapped in a quilt,
looking among the wreck of his dwelling, which
had floated into the canal, for the bodies of his
would have been of service to him! and the he
would have been of service to him! and the he
would have been of service to him! and the he
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would have been of service to him! and the he
would have been of service to him! and the he
would have been of service to him! and the he
would have been of service to him! and the he
would have been of the country in this State. He
was ever a man of netive, sober habits.

children.

window sill, with the water up to her chin, and supported her three children who clung to her back—but these one after another dropped off -the last but a short time before aid reached

her, at 4 o'clock this morning.

Another woman came safely across the creek

A man left his family on the roof of his house, and swam for a boat to take them off. It was the last he ever saw of them.

Many other vessels, steamboats, &c. are Wednesday, and went down to Newport to take more or less damaged, as well as most of the the boat. About dark the steamboat Lexing- warehouses on the docks. The loss of properton came feeling along for the wharf, it being so ty is difficult to estimate. It is strewed in evfoggy that you might (as some one has said ery direction. About twenty-five buildings, about the Newport fogs) drive a peg into it, and such as we have described, were either totally hang your hat upon it. The boat came up to destroyed, or torn from their foundations, by

man would attempt it; we could not see the ies had been recovered and forty are missing length of the boat; but we were mistaken, for who lived across the creek. The water was the captain gave that significant signal - all eight feet higher than ever before known. The 'all aboard,' which I suppose put in- docks are mostly swept away; the goods in the

From the Albany Argus.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT!-CIVIL WAR IN CANADA.

The ball of revolution in Canada is in motion. condition to be 'all night' with us, the only The following letter from our attentive correspon-thing which was interesting was the sound of dent at Burlington, Vt., with the accompanying exand the ringing of the bells at Newport on the other—(the whigs celebrating the late elecengagement. We have had little doubt that such would be the state of things sooner or later; but it has been precipitated; and we may look with great

' Burlington, Nov. 26, 1837.

Dear Sir-l enclose you in haste an extra from one of our offices, on which you may rely as correct : the westward; the getting up our steam, and the heaving of the hands at the capstan, and hours after, there must have been an engagement tachment of the 1st Royals, amounting to near 800,

FREE PRESS OFFICE, Burlington, Nov. 26.

LOYALISTS AND PATRIOTS-SIXTEEN KILLED AND WOUNDED!

By the steamboat Franklin, which arrived at 9 o'clock this morning, we learn that an engagemen has taken place between 200 British regulars an vantage ground as we thought, but the sequel the Canadians at St. Dennis, in which the latter of the story will not prove it so. Saybrook flats is a place dreaded in going to New York.

They are a little to the westward of Plumb Is-

It appears that the patriots have made a stand at awful sea going—every one threatening to swal-low us up. At last there came a sea that car-ted at two thousand or more, well armed and furwith the intention of breaking up this post. landed on Thursday, and had taken up their line of march for St. Charles. The advance guard, con-sisting of 200 regulars, had proceeded as far as St. ack, with the loss above stated.

On Thursday night a steamboat arrived at Mon-treal, bringing the bodies of the slain, when a new detachment consisting of the entire regular force in the city was immediately despatched down the river. The next boat will undoubtedly bring us further and more decisive particulars, which regular force of the government is engaged in it. The patriots have a foundry at St. Charles, and are casting their own cannon.

Report says that the patriot force at St. Charles

Correspondence of the Courier and Enquirer WASHINGTON, 18th Nov. 1837.

The city of Washington has been thrown quite

over. The President's hand was gracefully extended, and was as gracefully received and shaken when he made a short and very appropriate address the water in the creek and lake to rise higher called them here, &c. At the end of which, instead them by the hand, of the objects for which he had of words (which are generally few when the heart speaks) the Chief of the Grand Pawnees, stepped forth in the most graceful manner imaginable from ry, till people could hardly keep their footing in orth in the most graceful manner imaginable from under his robe, which fell from his shoulders, and in

In the same way they all advanced in turn and ex-pressed their satisfaction inexpressible, at meeting him in his own house.

After this ceremony, a short but interesting dia-logue with some of the chiefs ensued, and an ad-journment to a future period, when further audience would be given.

No pen can possibly portray the beauty, the ele-

gance and grace, and yet the freshness and mildness with which these sons of the forest enacted their those only who were present with the writer of this article, can ever form an idea of the beauty of the

Amid the group was Catlin, the Indian painter, steam ferry boat lays high aground and considerably damaged. The O. P. Starkie, the Brandywine, and the Texas, schooners, were driven some ID or 12 of them at full length, and glowing The loss of life—the most dreadful portion of of real life.

worldly circumstances which marked his life :

Personally, I knew but little of the man. Fame once was busy in heralding his name. Once he was a rich banker at the North. He owned an

had floated into the canal, for the bodies of his would have been of service to him! and that but A woman in one of the houses clung to the grave!

The public press has not spoken in terms of sufficient condemnation of the disgraceful capture of the Seminole Chiefs in Florida. We have forborne to express the feeling of abhorence which we entertain for that transaction, until we could see the official statement from the commanding officer. We felt indisposed to credit the statements of letter-writers, proclaiming that the control was effect. er-writers, proclaiming that the capture was effected by treachery and perfidy, and glorying in the achievement. We indulged the hope that the report of Gen. Jesup weuld contradict these stateents, and relieve the national honor of the disgrace they were justly calculated to cast upon it.—
But the hope, it now appears, was indulged without a prospect of being realized. Gen. Jesup has communicated the capture to the War Department, and though his report is not published, from the notice taken of it by 'Dear Blair,' it seems that the statements already made public are acquiesced in and substantially confirmed. The poor Indians pla-ed themselves in the power of our army under the plied, if not expressed, pledge of protection for der themselves prisoners of war. All the accounts sequences which must follow from their adopthat we have seen concur in this. It was known to tion. It gives much useful information, re-Jesup, that they came to TREAT, and not to surren-Jesup, that they came to TREAT, and not a sorten-der. They were encouraged to proceed, and as soon as they came in and were beyond the reach of self-defence, the infamous order was issued to seize them as prisoners of war and cast them into prison.—Richmond Whig.

The Cincinnati Gazette, commenting upon fact that in the late attempt at insurrection on the part of some slaves in Louisiana, companies of U. S. troops were held in requisition, says:

The fact, noted by the article from the Bee, is ment to quell domestic disturbances. And it is in stantly afforded, as evidenced in the Southamptor age as well as in this. Does not this duty to pro tect, by military force, necessarily include the power of legislation as to that protection? Who but Congress can rightfully declare in what case and Congress can rightfully declare in what can in what manner the military force is to be applied? It is now employed under a general provision, which certainly can be modified, widened and extended, or narrowed and restricted, as experience may show to be necessary.

A WILL IN RHYME. The will of Mr. Wheat-

As to all my earthly goods, now or to be in store, I give them to my beloved wife and sons, for evermore; I give all freely; I no limit fix; This is my will—and she's executrix.

Channing and Beecher .- What friend of Dr. Beecher would have predicted, in 1827, that in ten the author.

As a mer f mankind would arise, in which, while Dr. Chanan equal in ng would be found actively engaged among the remost, Dr. Beecher would be found taking his stand, along with the most reckless and selfish, and debased champions of 'things as they are?' so it is. What is man?—Emancipator.

Southern Theology.—Dr. Baxter, professor of Union Theological Seminary, 'denies that the relation is unlawful, it was recognized by the Scripture. If it were not true, that the Bible sanctions the existing relations, then the abolitionists are right in their principle of immediate emancipation; for if there be sin in the relation, its immediate abandonment is a duty.—N. Y. Spectator. Statistics of Crime in New-York .- From the 1st

September, 1834, to the 1st September, 1835, the complaints against individuals at the Police were 14,548. Between the same periods of 1835--6, the number was 15,888. Between the same periods of 1836-7, the number increased to 18,956.-Three thousand cases now remain unacted on. Caution to Rail Road Companies .- Yesterday's Philadelphia Gazette contains a report of the trial of John Evans vs. the Weschester Rail Road Com-

500, for injuries he sustained through the careless ness of the defendant's driver. A friend who has kept an account of the num-

for Edward Everett, 42,254 votes, for Marcus Mor-ton, 36,304; for George Hull, 42,482; for William

The Globe contains the official account of the pture of Oscola-and triumps in the capture of he Seminole Chief. He was captured by treachery crushes the man, but grinds and mangles every fite blackest dye—and his capture reflects dishonor on our country, and eternal shame on the officer who originated the act.—Boston Journal.

wick Work .- On Sunday week, Bailie Clarkson Scikirk, sat down to dinner in a pair of inexpressi-bles made of wool, which that very same morning was growing on the back of the sheep. In the shorn from the animal, scoured, dyed, carded, spun, woven, and made into a pair of breeches for a bailie! -Glasgow paper.

PARABLE.

1. A certain man going down from Youth o Manhood, fell among grog-shops, where he was stripped of his money, his character, his within reach. friends, and left poor, ragged, and half dead with disease.

2. And by chance there came down a certhe other side.

3. And likewise a Friend of Temperance Rev. La Roy Sunderland. came where he was, and when he saw him, he passed by on the other side.

over him, and besought him, with tears, to re- slavery cause has produced. pent and reform.

beast, Total Abstinence, and brought him to his own family and took care of him. And on but few copies remaining the morrow he spake kindly to him, and offer
9. BOURNE'S PICTURE. 228 pp. 18 the morrow he spake kindly to him, and offered prayers for him, and departed. Which of the three was neighbor to him that fell among Picture of Sla grog-shops ?-Ibid

ALMANACS.

THOSE who intend to obtain a supply of the Anti-Slavery Almanacs for 1838, must send their orders soon. The season having so far ad-vanced, a small quantity only will be kept on hand; so that orders, if not received soon, will be delayed until they can be printed. Price \$30 per 1000.
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Knapp, 25, Cornhill.
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THE GRAHAM JOURNAL OF HEALTH
AND LONGEVITY. Published by DAVID
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37 1-2 cts. An inquiry into the character and tendency of the American Colonization and American Anti-Slavery Societies. By William Jay, of Bedford, New York, son of the celebrated John Jay, first Chief Justice of the United States .-This book is in two parts. The first contains copious extracts from the slave laws, besides being the best Manual, which is now for sale, exhibiting the odious and repulsive character of Colonization. The second part unfolds the principles of anti-slavery societies, answers objections to them, and, by historical facts and the time being—they came in to have a 'straight unanswerable arguments, shows their adapta-talk' with their white brethren, and not to surren-

specting St. Domingo, and the working of the British Emancipation Act. 2. MRS. CHILD'S APPEAL, 216 pp. 12 mo. cloth. 37 1-2 cts.

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claim the performance of the constitutional engagelation to the subject. lation to the subject.

RANKIN'S LETTERS. 113 pp. 18 mo. cloth. 25 cts.

Letters on American slavery, addressed to Mr. Thomas Rankin, merchant at Middle Brook, Augusta co. Va. By John Rankin, Pastor of the Presbyterian Churches, of Ripley and Strait Creek, Brown co. Ohio.

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horrid caverns of slavery. Without seeming to be aware of their existence, the author sh up, and exhibits the utter emptiness of nearly every objection against abolitionism. A Baptist minister of Massachusetts, who is a native of Virginia, declared its descriptions to be accurate in every particular. A gentle-

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